

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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{ PER ANNUM, BY POST, 21s.

M R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(ESTABLISHED 1842).

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.

Loans negotiated upon marketable Mining Shares and other approved Stocks.

The principal mining papers filed every week. A Price List issued every evening at Five o'clock.

UNITED BITUMINOUS are recommended for purchase. The Fire-brick Department is now in full working order, and very remunerative sales are being made. The Weig Colliery is opening out well. Higher dividends may be looked for. For sale, 50 shares.

BUSINESS also in Cardiff and Swansea, Cle Hill, Littledean Woodside, Newport Abercarn, New Sharston, Welsh Freehold, and other Colliery Shares.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Emma, Flagstaff, Last Chance, Malabar, Malpas, Old Treburgett, Tecoma, Van Consols.

M R. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS FOR SALE the
following SHARES, free of commission:—

50 Almada, 19s. 6d.
75 Aberdaunian, 5s. 6d.
150 Bampfylde, 5s. 6d.
36 Birdseye Creek, £3 1/2.
70 Boscas, Downs, 10s.
50 Bog, 14s. 6d.
3 Carr, Creag, 24s.
100 Cle Hill Colliery, 15s. 6d.
20 Colorado Terri, 23s.
25 Cedar Creek, 22s.
15 Cape Copper, £2 2/4.
100 Chontales, 17s. 9d.
25 Drake Walls.
2 Dolcoath, £2 1/2.
60 Eberhardt, £3 1/2.
40 Emma (Silver), £3 8s 9d.
50 East Caradon, 18s. 9d.
10 East Lovell, £10 1/2.
50 East Van, 30s.
40 Flagstaff, £3 1/2.
25 Great West Van.
25 Great Vor, 25s. 6d.

Also, 100 United Bituminous Colliery shares (fully paid), at 21s.

London Office of Reference for Drake Walls and South Rosekar Mines.

W. H. B. transacts business in every description of stocks and shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

M R. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
net prices in every description of security.

Post free, Sixpence.

INVESTMENTS FOR 1874—A SAFE SELECTION.—
Published by E. J. BARTLETT,
30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

M R. JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., Specially recommends the purchase of shares in WHEAL CREBOR, TRELEIGH
WOOD, OLD TREBURGETT (Preference Shares), and WHEAL GRENVILLE
MINES.

The latest reports of the above mines forwarded on application.
Brokerage on Buying or Selling shares of £4 and upwards, 1 1/4 per cent., and 1s. per share on each under £4.

FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
5, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

UNITED BITUMINOUS should be bought since the current earnings from coal, coke, and fire-clay are largely increasing; and the Weig Colliery will soon swell the returns.

FOR SALE—200 United Bituminous, 25 Welsh Freehold, 30 Cardiff and Swansea, 20 Bampfylde, 5 Brynn, and 15 Grogwinion.

The following colliery shares may be bought with advantage:—Cardiff and Swansea, West Mostyn, Welsh Freehold, and Newport Abercarn. Further particulars if required.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Flagstaff, Last Chance, Cedar Creek, Tecoma, Tyllwyd, Emma, and Richmond.

All Colliery and Iron Shares dealt in, whether quoted or not.

Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

M R. WILLIAM WARD
(Late WARD and LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
DEALS in ALL KINDS of STOCKS and SHARES, for cash or the account.

M R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
14, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
H. M. recommends the purchase of COLORADO TERRIBLE shares.

M R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for February now ready, post free, price 6d.

M R. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

M ESSRS. ENDEAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Government and every negotiable Stocks dealt in for cash or account. Orders and telegram punctually attended to.

We advise immediate application and purchase of the BAMPFYLD and LLAN-
WEST shares. A rise in price is inevitable.

M ESSRS. WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established
18 years), have FOR SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—
5 Anglo-American Telegraph, £7 1/2.
75 All-y-Crib, 11s. 6d.
50 Boscaswell Downs.
30 Birdseye Creek, £3 1/2.
40 Bog, 13s.
35 Colorado, £3 18s. 9d.
5 Cape Copper, £2 2/4.
2 Carr Creek, £2 1/2.
70 Cedar Creek, £2 1/2.
10 Cook's Kitchen, £8.
80 Cle Hill Colliery, 16s.
5 Dolcoath, £4 1/2.
50 Emma, £3 1/2.
10 East Bassett.
50 East Chiverton, 25s.
10 Eastern Exten., £7 18s.
40 East Van, 31s.
20 East Lovell, £10 6s. 3d.
25 Eberhardt, £2 1/2.
15 East Pool.
45 East Greenville, 5s.
25 Flagstaff, £3 18s. 9d.
30 Great West Van.

M R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
24 years), has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
100 Old Treburgett (ordinary), 250 All-y-Crib, 30 Devon Great Consols, 20 Minera, 75 Fortescue, 30 West Gwennap, 50 Bampfylde, 200 Gwydyr Park, 40 Prince of Wales, 100 Crenw and Wheal Abraham (fully paid), 30 East Van, 15 East Chiverton, 40 Wheal Coates, 100 Wheal Mary, 60 South Tolcarne, 100 Tyllwyd, 20 Wheal Crebor, 100 Englefield Colliery (fully paid), 50 Perkins Beach, 35 West Gorland, 20 New Rosewarne, 200 West Caradon, 50 Blue Hills, 35 West Esgair-Lle, 20 Ladywell, 3 Dolcoath, 75 United Bituminous, 100 Steam Stoker Company (fully paid), 25 Wheal Greenville, 20 Tifford Colliery (fully paid), 120 Cle Hill Colliery, 150 Gold Run, 100 New Rosario, 200 Exchequer, 125 New Pacific, 30 Emma, 60 Last Chance, 50 Mammoth Copperopolis, 50 Birdseye Creek, 50 Cedar Creek, 20 Colorado Terrible, 100 South Aurora, 175 Frontino and Bolivia, 50 New Quebrada, 65 Newfoundland, 30 Rosewall Hill, 18s. 3d.

Bankers: London and Westminster

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST
OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECURITIES,
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide
investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the
above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

(Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.)

Twenty-nine years' experience.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns
of the United Kingdom.

M R. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.

Established 1857.

Mr. THOMAS is in receipt of regular and reliable information from the seat of
mining operations in Utah, which is at the service of clients.

WHAT TO SELECT—WHAT TO AVOID.—
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,
(SWORN BROKER).

PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1857. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MC KENNA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, FINSBURY SQUARE
BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS.

Before investing, read our publications:—

"Handy Book for Investors," (third edition), price 10s. 6d.

"British Mines and Mining," price 2s. 6d.

"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.

The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

MAUDSLAY AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
3, CRAVEN-STREET, STRAND, LONDON, AND ST. AUSTELL,
CORNWALL, transact business in all Stocks, Shares, and Miscellaneous Securities,
at close market prices.

MAUDSLAY and Co., having a branch establishment in the heart of Cornwall,
can furnish the earliest information of discoveries in mines, enabling their clients
to anticipate the rise in price of shares.

MAUDSLAY and Co.'s Monthly Review upon Mines and Mining and Financial and
Miscellaneous Undertakings should be consulted by all Investors. Forwarded free
for two stamps, on application to 3, Craven-street, Strand, London.

TYLLWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE.

HARLAND AND CO., being always in a position to
PURCHASE THESE SHARES at a FAIR MARKET PRICE, beg to inform
dealers and others that they will be very glad to BUY ANY NUMBER at
any time for cash.

235 and 236, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 3 and 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Orders received and commissions executed.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
10 Cook's Kitchen, 28s 5d.
50 New Dolcoath, 10s.
25 Old Treburgett, 18s.
100 Rookhope, 18s.

25 Uni. Bituminous, £1 2s.
50 South Tolcarne, 10s.
50 Tyllywd, 18s.
100 Tyllwyd, £1 s. 9d.

50 South Roman Grav., 18s.
50 South Seton, 10s.
50 Wheal Seton, £10.
25 Wheal Uny, £2 15s.

50 Wh. Grenville, £1 1s. 9d.

50 Wh. Mary, £1.

50 Wh. Tregroff, £1 1s. 9d.

50 Wh. Treburgett, 18s 6d.

THE KEHLLAND CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £24,000, in 12,000 Shares of £2 each.

First issue of 3000 Shares.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RULE DANIELL, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.
T. S. G. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall; and 38, Eccleston-square, S.W.
THOS. H. POTTER, Esq., High Beech, Essex.
ARTHUR UPTON CHALLINOR, Esq., Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent.
JOHN FRANCIS STAINES, Esq., M.D., Southampton-street, W.C.

BANKERS.

Messrs. TWEEDY, WILLIAMS, and CO., Redruth, Cornwall; and their London Agents,

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, and CO., Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.

ROBERT WOOD LOCKWOOD, Esq., 20, Park row, Leeds.

LONDON AGENTS:—Messrs. NORRIS, ALLENS, and CARTER.

20, Bedford-row, W.C.

RESIDENT MANAGER—MR. W. R. RUTTER.

BROKERS.

Messrs. CHAMBERS and CO., 5, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, SECRETARY—MR. CHARLES S. DAVIES.

OFFICES (pro tem).

5, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

The object for which this company is formed is the developing a piece of ground situated in close proximity to some of the most productive and celebrated mines in the world.

The "Investor's Guardian," of Feb. 7, says—"The ground selected for operations is a set of some extent to the north-west of the celebrated West Seton and Wheal Seton Mines, and, as is well known, the Camborne mining district is one of the most productive in the world. A tabulated statement of seven of the principal mines in that district, showing the amount expended and the dividends returned, proves that an expenditure of much less than £200,000 has given more than £2,000,000 in returns. From the general character of the district, and the particular indications in the set itself, there is fair probability of the Kehlland Consols turning out a great mining prize. This anticipation is borne out by the reports of many of the best mining captains and authorities in Cornwall."

Capt. Rutter, of Roskear, Camborne, says—"This set may be regarded as an extension of the northern run of mines of this district—the Wheal Setons and Roskears—which have already paid such large profits." Capt. Edwin Hoskin, of Rosey, says—"I have no doubt you will have a profitable mine." Capt. Joseph Michell says—"Without a doubt on my mind it will turn out a great prize." Capt. W. C. Vylan says—"There is more than the ordinary probabilities connected with new mining ground in favour of a good discovery of copper being made." Capt. Josiah Thomas, of Dolcoath Mine, says—"I consider it to be a speculation of a promising character, presenting good chances of copper ore being met with at an early period." Capt. Wm. Rowe, of West Frances, says—"That those who take an interest in the concern, and see that their money is legitimately and economically expended, will be amply rewarded." Capt. James Pope, of Redruth, says—"Such a piece of mining ground as this can seldom be met with in Cornwall, and I can safely recommend it as a good speculation to any company of gentlemen inclined to speculate in mining."

Messrs. Chambers are empowered to offer to the public 3000 shares of £2 each, fully paid up, in this company. They can most strongly and confidently recommend investment in these shares, the reports being of such an exceptionally favourable character, and from the most experienced and respectable mine agents in the kingdom.

Prospectuses and forms of application to be obtained from Messrs. Chambers and Co., 5, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

FIRST ISSUE, 10,000 SHARES.

THE THAMES AND GENERAL LIGHTERAGE AND TRANSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each, £2 payable on application, and £1 on allotment.

The balance in two instalments, payable at three and six months.

A rebate of 10 per cent. will be allowed on all shares paid up in full.

DIRECTORS.

Major the Hon. O. G. LAMBART, Royal Thames Yacht Club, 7, Albermarle-street, W.

WILLIAM SALL, Esq., M.D., Junior United Service Club, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

CONSTANT MERTENS, Esq., Shipping Agent by Appointment to the Belgian Government, Walbrook House, Walbrook.

Commissary-General ROUTH, Civil and Military Club.

JOSEPH ALLEN, Esq., 69, St. Mark's-square, West Hackney.

JNO. HONEYWOOD TERRY, Esq., Boscombe-gardens, Regent's-park

BANKERS—IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, E.C.

SOLICITOR—FREDERIC NORRIS, Esq., 50, Bishopsgate-street Within.

AUDITORS—Messrs. CROYSILL, SAFFREY, and CO., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

SECRETARY—EDWIN MILLER, Esq.

MANAGER—MR. J. W. B. KEMP.

OFFICES,—50, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN.

The object of the company is to meet an important requirement connected with the commerce of the Thames, by organising a fleet of barges, to facilitate the speedy transit of the shipping business, which is often impeded for want of this account.

It should be recollect that the number of ships entered and cleared in London is greater than on any other river in the world. Admitting the tonnage to be slightly greater in Liverpool, the number is larger in London; but if we take the entered and cleared tonnage along the river to the mouth of the Nore, it is as well as the number of ships, more extensive than in the Mersey, and barges are much more required for loading and unloading.

This may be exemplified by the large number of firms situated above bridge, and constantly importing and exporting commodities requiring barge assistance, and it must be borne in mind that the deliveries can be made along the Thames, as far as it is navigable, for any craft by means of barges alone.

There are no fewer than 320 large firms, exclusive of a great number of small traders, whose aggregate business is very considerable. Of the first-class 320, no fewer than 56 are coal merchants. The imports of the latter are sent up the river to Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Kew, Richmond, Kingston, and even beyond. Coal delivered at London Bridge and above it is often sent down the river again to Gravesend, Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Broadstairs, Folkestone, and coastwise, and exported also especially to the French coast, and other parts of the Continent.

There are 42 timber merchants above bridge, and as in the case of coal, these import by barge up and down the river, and must inevitably unload by that instrument.

There are the same number of brewers also above bridge—42. Stout, porter, and ale are transmitted up river, and as the export of malt drinks has become an enormous trade, and is rapidly increasing, a considerable extension of barge accommodation is imperatively demanded.

There are also 12 distilleries engaged in an upper river, all largely engaged in export trade.

The merchants above bridge trading in cereals and other vegetable products on a large scale are 18 in number, whilst the numerous large mills abutting upon the Thames give rise to a considerable river trade from that source. This country is now not only an importer of corn, but is also an exporter. In consequence of the free trade in corn it has become a focus of commerce in connection with it, as Sir Robert Peel predicted would be the case.

There are not fewer than 150 other large firms employing barges situated above London Bridge, and the whole of these 320 establishments rely almost entirely upon the assistance of barges in loading and unloading.

Frequently under the present system great delay in connection with shipping a serious loss occurs. Besides, many vessels, especially grain laden, are compelled to unload and reload in a given time.

The Thames and General Lighterage and Transit Company purpose to supply a thoroughly effective service of barges, which will render the delivery inward and outward of cargoes expeditious, safe, and reliable.

So rapidly does the commerce of London augment, that the present supply of barge accommodation is utterly inadequate. This inadequacy must be daily felt more and more. It is, therefore, obviously reserved for the projected society, possessing the necessary capital to carry out the purpose expressed, and afford at all events, in the first instance, barge accommodation on the Thames.

The profits made by barge proprietors at present is from 50 to 60 per cent. on the capital employed.

The proposed capital will put at least 200 barges on the river, with steam tugs to work them, thus rendering them independent of wind and tide. At present there are 6000 barges, only equal to a tonnage of 240,000, which is far below the demand.

The estimate of the earnings of the association has been most carefully made, and all exaggeration avoided, which upon the capital will pay 14½ per cent. per annum, so that in about seven years each investor would receive back the total amount invested.

The plans of the company are efficient, and can be promptly carried out, offering one of the most safest and most profitable investments, and one which every investor can see at work under his own eyes, and the nature of the operations of which he can always be competent to form an opinion.

Applications for shares must be made in the annexed form, accompanied by a deposit of £2 per share on the name applied for.

A large number of shares have been subscribed for, and certificates will be issued in order of date of application, but the directors do not bind themselves in any case to issue the full amount applied for.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained from the bankers, brokers, secretary, or solicitor to the company.

THE THAMES AND GENERAL LIGHTERAGE AND TRANSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be reckoned by the Bankers.)

To the Directors of The Thames and General Lighterage and Transit Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your credit at the Imperial Bank (Limited) the sum of £ , being a deposit of £2 per share, upon share, I have to request

that you will allot me the said shares of £5 each in The Thames and General Lighterage and Transit Company (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares or any smaller number that you may allot to me, and I authorise you to place my name upon the Register of Shareholders for the shares so allotted.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full
Residence
Profession or business
Date Usual signature

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:

MINING AND GENERAL SYNDICATE (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 6*l.* shares. To acquire, deal in, and work mines, quarries, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—E. L. Davies, 102, Canonbury-road; G. J. Izalou, Holly Mount, Hampstead; T. Keeling, 12, Cadogan Terrace, Chelsea; R. Doear, Liverpool-road, N.; Thomas Gibbon, 27, High-street, Borough; W. Mapleson, 15, Barnsbury-road; N. T. Tremer, St. Peter's street, Islington.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on business as sugar refiners. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—James Bryant, Southsea; J. Woodward, Portsmouth; Robert Kingsbury, Portsea; E. Gaes Gatesfield, Fareham; A. H. Wildy, Albert Terrace, Clapham-road; F. M. Walsham, Mincing-lane; A. White, Portsmouth.

WEST CUMBERLAND UNION COLLIERS (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire the interest of Mr. John Wright in the Dearham Colliery, in Cumberland, and in other property adjoining. The subscribers are—Ivan Armstrong, Selway House, Flimby, Cumberland, 300; John Wright, Osmanston Manor, Derbyshire, 5; H. O. Hagan 18 and 20, Queen Victoria-street, 200; A. Bingel, 15, Leadenhall-street, 1; Thos. Jerris, 3, King-street, Cheshire, 1; J. T. Muir, 31, Park-lane, Leeds, 1; and W. H. Costello, 3, King-street, E.C.

ALDRIDGE COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 40,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To acquire a colliery at Aldridge, Stafford. The subscribers are—G. Adams, Goldthorn-hill, Wolverhampton, 100; A. Baldwin, Wilden, near Stourport, 100; J. Burnet, Broseley, 100; W. Ealey, Broseley, 100; J. Arrowsmith, Exley, Broseley, 100; W. Farnworth, Swindon, 100; and F. W. North, Dudley, 150.

SOUTH WYNOAD COFFEE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To cultivate coffee at South Wynd, Malabar. The subscribers (who take one share each) are G. H. Conran, 16, St. Mary Axe; A. G. Dallas, 3, Emsmores-gardens, W.; N. Lee, 12, St. James's-place; A. V. Von Glehn, 9, Fenchur-street; E. V. Von Glehn, 9, Fenchur-street; R. Von Glehn, 9, Fen-church-street; G. A. Rigg, 18, Billiter-street.

HOLLINGWOOD SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital, 40,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire cotton-mills at Hollingwood. The subscribers (who take one share each) are J. Hilton, Oldham; G. Denton, Oldham; J. Hunt, Oldham; W. Gel, Oldham; W. Waterhouse, Hollingwood; J. Kenworthy, Hollingwood; and W. Holt, Oldham.

HILTON HOUSE AND RED MOSS COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares. To take over the Hilton House and Red Moss Estates. The subscribers are—W. Spalding, Blackburn, 250; W. Townley, Clitheroe, 50; E. Monk, Brookpool, 25; A. Jones, Blackburn, 250; E. C. Waddington, Padle-ham, 100; J. Watson, Blackburn, 100; J. Pearson, Clinch, Accrington, 25.

BORELLI TEA COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 120,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.*. To acquire tea plantations in Assam. The subscribers (who take one share each) are—W. Martin, Exeter; A. N. Martin, Berkeley-gardens, Kensington; Robert Hyde, 2, East India Avenue; A. G. Williams, Palace Gardens-terrace; W. C. Braddon, 2, East India Avenue; H. G. Potts, Lewisham; G. Williams, East India Avenue.

LETCHFORD AND CO. (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To carry on the business of Messrs. Letchford and Co., match manufacturers, &c.

ACRE MILL SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To carry on business as cotton spinners.

OBSERVATIONS ON RATING COAL UNDER THE SEA.

As this question is of considerable importance to the Unions on the north-east and north-west coasts, the following extracts from some observations addressed by Mr. Thos. F. Hedley, of Sunderland, to an eminent mining engineer will be of interest to many of our readers:—

The principle upon which coal mines are to be rated, where the shaft buildings and machinery connected with a colliery are in one township, and the coal is worked out of other township, is as follows:—The land occupied by the shafts, buildings, and machinery, together with the shafts, buildings, and machinery must be rated in the townships in which they are situated, and the coal *per se* must be rated in the township from which the coal is worked. This is clearly laid down in R. V. Folleshill, 2 A, and E, 593, 4 N, and M, 380, 4 L, J. R. (N. S.), M. C., 63. And where the shafts are in one township, and the coal is worked from other townships, the townships through which the coal is brought to the bank will be entitled to rate the underground wayleave or outstroke, and the township in which the shaft is situated, the shaft. Up to the year 1868, the boundaries of townships on the sea shore were limited to high water mark, and the sea shore between high-water mark and low-water mark was *primo facie* extra parochial (R. v. Mussel, 8. E. and B., 900, R. v. Gee, 1 E, and E., 1065), unless it could be proved that the parochial officers and parishioners had exercised rights over and claimed by perambulations, or otherwise, the land between high water mark and low-water mark to be within their townships (McCann v. Sinclair, 33 F. 221). The 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 122, sect. 27, fixes and determines the township boundaries on the sea shore to be the low-water mark, therefore there is no doubt but all coal down to low-water mark is within the adjoining township. Then comes the question of the coal under the sea beyond low-water mark. If the sea be, as it is alleged to be, "extra parochial place," and it is important to observe that the sea shore has been held to be extra parochial, the coal under the sea will be annexed to and incorporated with the adjoining townships, and rateable in such townships, under the 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 122, s. 27, but if the sea beyond low-water mark be not an extra parochial place, then this statute will not apply, and the coal under the sea beyond low-water mark will not be in any township, and, therefore, not rateable unless the coal and the works connected with the mining operations under the sea are to be treated as accretions from the sea, which, whether natural or artificial, are by the statute before quoted to be added to and included in the adjoining parish, and rateable, and it has been held immaterial whether the rateable subject be on the surface, as tramways, or under the surface, as gas or water pipes, or above the surface, as telegraph wires, they are rateable, therefore both the coal and works under the sea fairly, for the purpose of assessment, be treated as accretions.

It is also important to observe that in law the word "accretion" means property acquired, "something not occupied by its aetherial to or following another thing already occupied." The coal under the sea certainly adheres to and follows the earth under the adjoining land, which is occupied, and rateable, and the works under the sea connected with coal mines follow the works under the land which are also occupied. Your lawyer will tell you that the question of the rateability of the coal under the sea beyond low-water mark is strictly a legal question, and one that can only be satisfactorily settled by a decision of the Superior Courts; that being so, in my opinion it will simply be a waste of time and money to prosecute an appeal to the Quarter Petty Session, as all the facts can easily be agreed upon, and a special case stated at once for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench, which will save both time and money, and get the matter satisfactorily settled.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF SOUTH MISSOURI.

A carefully compiled synopsis of the geological surveys, by Mr. J. Vanecliffe Phillips, of various mineral fields in Missouri has just been completed preparatory to the issue of the atlases and accompanying letter press. The geology of the lead-fields is illustrated by a volume of atlases 18 in. by 14 in., showing 217 sections of strata, plans, diagrams

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this country—miners and dressers of metals; they would work in the same description of rock and metals as in Europe, and the climate is about the same as they have been accustomed to. The mining industry of this great country cannot progress without such labour, and the future status of Peru depends upon the opening up of its mineral treasures.

THE PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINE, AUSTRALIA.

By JAMES BONWICK, F.R.G.S., Author of "Daily Life of the Tasmanians," &c.

Although there are no English shareholders in this Queensland undertaking, yet, as it stands forward as the copper exponent of that colony, an account of it may have points of interest.

The mine is singularly like to Burra Burra in its cupriferous irregularities, and most unlike it in its geology. The South Australian copper workings are usually in good honest killas; and though the slates, limestones, and sandstones are metamorphic, the igneous element is rarely present. At the Peak Downs, on the contrary, the latter predominates. The country around is one of the finest pastoral districts in the world, because of the decomposition of the basaltic rocks.

The Peaks are represented as *dome*, a sort of earthy trachyte, and so resembling the Puy de Dome region of Auvergne, in France. Some mineralogists refer to the rock of the mountains as a dolomite or basalt. Mr. Daintree notices the same in other parts of Queensland, as that at Dotswood, a tributary of the Burdekin, northward of the Peaks. "The rock enclosing this," says he, "is amygdaloidal dolerite, itself containing a little copper and copper ore, but only near the patches of quartz. Near the Mount Coora almost the same conditions of cupriferous impregnations of decomposed dolerites obtain." He thinks these cupriferous altered diorites resemble in composition the interstratified mineral traps of Lake Superior. And yet he carefully reminds us that at the Peak Downs the copper is in true lodes, and not from contact with igneous dykes.

The hornblende granite is largely developed through the elevated district about the Downs, though the specific formation is termed metamorphic Devonian. The rich metalliferous deposits are described as being at the intersection of the acid-felspathic dykes with the mica schist and the hornblende schist. With the granite proper of Queensland the only metal found is the molybdenum glance. The Devonian limestone of North Queensland is expected to reveal many a copper mine. The older volcanic rock—conspicuous at the Darling Downs not less than at the Peak Downs—is often found associated with metals, though being, probably, only of the miocene age. Mr. Allport noticed mining ground upon the Bowen river, and remarked, "It must have been originally as scoraceous as any recent lavas, but now forms a hard solid mass of zeolitic mineral matters." He found cavities filled with calcite and green carbonate of copper.

The Peak Downs Copper Mining Company has a capital of 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. It is essentially a Sydney association. As the gentlemen look for a dividend, and are not otherwise interested in the undertaking, the Queenslanders are disposed to reproach them for their selfish ideas—natural though they be. As the said dividend has not been much of late, the shareholders are complaining. But a Brisbane paper of Oct. 30 last observes, "What stands most in the way of the development of copper properties is that they are chiefly in the hands of capitalists who do not reside in the colony, and hold merely for speculative purposes."

Although the Mount Perry country of Wide Bay and Burnett districts has taken a leading position of late, giving employment to 3000 men, and including the largest proportion of the half-hundred copper companies of the colony; yet the Peak Downs Mine had, even up to June, 1870, yielded 5839 tons of refined metal, from 29,168 tons of ore. A fine lode, at 40 fms., extended 1500 ft. in an east and west strike, with an average width of 2 ft.; and in spite of complaints in Sydney during part of 1873, one wrote from the Downs that the mine "continued to turn out well, notwithstanding that the shares go up and down, under the influence of the operations of the shareholders."

The best news, however, came by the late mail. The new lode of black oxide was so satisfactory that the shares had advanced 20 per cent. at a bound. The expenses of the mine for seven months, or to end of June, 1873, were 62,789*l.*

Mr. J. S. Mitchell made an interesting report of the Peak at the close of 1872. He referred to the lamentable want of labour. This was not wonderful under the temptations of gold fields in Queensland, over an extended line of a thousand miles. The engagement of miners in England is the only resource of companies. The reserve of ore at surface had fallen; the percentage had lowered just then from one shaft through two causes—the difficulty and danger of timbering the ground, together with the disappointment of finding the ore crossed with bands of mundic. The furnaces still turned out 350 tons per week, though only at 12*l* per cent., instead of the former rate.

The improvement set in soon after, leading the reporter to say—"The more I learn of this mine the more I expect from it. The outcrop is the finest I or any of the people here have ever seen; it extends from our boundary fence about 1200 fms., with only one break of 209 fms., across a flat, where the greatest yield is expected, the general dipping of the lode being toward it; this is where our new shaft is now sinking. Out of the whole 1200 fms. only about 350 have been worked, and that only to a depth of 30 fms., for below that little or nothing has been taken away."

Speaking of the lode, Mr. Mitchell refers to it as continuous throughout. "It is unique in its way," he adds, "being east and west—most others in the country being north and south—it has no branches, or faults, or parallel lodes—it does not break into the county like many metallic veins, irregularly, but lies alone in conformity with the strata of micaceous clay-slate both above and below it from end to end—like a sheet of paper between the leaves of a book. Nearly every variety of ore has been taken from it—malachite and other carbonates from the upper levels, oxides of all colours, black and yellow sulphurites in the 20 and 30 fm. levels, with masses of malleable copper. Up to the present time just 10,000 tons of copper have been produced from the small part worked, worth at present rates about 1,000,000*l.* sterling. Within the last few days malleable copper has been found in the western part of the mine in a rich lode, and in other parts everything looks favourable. When we consider that during the past five years dividends to the amount of 215,250*l.* have been paid, and 53,577*s.* 3*l.* 1*d.* written off the book value of the mine, and this with scarcely an average of 120 miners, we have no reason to complain of our property or our officers—it bears comparison with any mine I have heard of."

The mine was fairly supplied with timber, the consumption being 1400 tons weekly, averaging 6*s.* 2*d.* a ton; long droughts or heavy rains, however, seriously interfered with the regularity of supply. The ferruginous sandstone at the west end of the lode was looked on as very hopeful. Mr. Mitchell had faith in the old maxim of "Mundic rides a good horse." He observes, "Deeper down in the mines rich ores are found under bands of mundic, as if the iron were thrown up by the copper." He concludes his report with a statement of his belief that the Peak Downs Mine is "one of the richest copper mines in the world."

Mr. Josiah Holman's report is dated from the Peak Downs, Aug. 11, 1873. He describes the operations in the shafts called after Mitchell, Nicholls, Josiah, Andrews, and Roberts, after mapping out the underground works, with the line of the lode outcrop. The surface outcrops some years ago were very rich carbonates and oxides, continuing 15 fathoms deep, and followed by some extraordinary bunches of black ores. In the 40 fm. level a lower class came in view, particularly some poor pyrites, with yellow ores in hard schistose rock.

The gentleman, however, takes encouragement from Cornish experience, as, after sinking through the deteriorated ores, especially pyrites, excellent deposits have often reappeared. The hard zone of pyritous material was trying to patience. Mr. Holman suggested that one of the shafts should be carried down 20 fathoms to test the ground below the 40 fm. level, declaring that "unless this provision is made the whole heart of the mine above the 45 and 40 fm. levels will be gutted out at least within two years, leaving only the western and eastern sections for development." While suspending operations

in some shafts, he encouraged Captain Dennis to proceed with others. There was then, last August, a pause in the prosperity of the mine. Several sections, nevertheless, warranted the expectation of proving payable. Plenty of good ore yet remained in the old stope ground, though the general yield hardly promised to keep 10 furnaces supplied. But, by extending the drives east and west on the lode, by sinking below the 45 and 40 fathom levels, and by shallow works on the whole line of outcrop, future profitable discoveries were calculated on.

The recent news of the rich oxide will afford the best commentary on Mr. Holman's report, and must encourage the colonists in their belief of the Peak Downs Mine. The last mail reports that the prospects of the mines are decidedly improving.—*Iron.*

ARTIFICIAL FUEL FOR SMELTING.

For some years past Mr. D. BARKER, of Northfleet, has been engaged in perfecting his processes for the conversion of small coal into useful fuel, and his last patent certainly shows satisfactory progress. His invention has for its object the treatment and utilisation of coal, whether anthracite or non-bituminous, or bituminous, or lignite, peat, or other similar carbonaceous substances, coke, charcoal, and other carbonaceous substances, when in a state of powder or fine division, so as to produce a solid and smokeless, or comparatively smokeless, fuel, especially adapted for smelting iron and other metals. The fuel manufactured under Mr. Barker's previous patents has been found incapable of bearing the great weight to which the fuel employed for blast-furnace purposes is necessarily exposed, as immediately it is subjected to a great degree of heat it softens; and although it will afterwards harden in the fire, and burn to a coke, yet the circumstance of its softening in the first instance is highly prejudicial, and renders it inapplicable to smelting metals. The present invention, however, obviates these objections and difficulties, by the use of a carefully-chosen agglomerating material, and a special method of combining it with the fuel. When coke is in the first instance employed in manufacturing the artificial fuel, the coke, which has been prepared in the manner already well known and understood, having been reduced to a state of powder or very fine division, by any suitable means or apparatus adapted for the purpose, is mixed in a suitable pug or mixing mill, in the proportion of 1 lb. of the latter with 2 ozs. of the mucilage or liquid which will presently be referred to. The mixture thus made is exposed to heat, and moulded into blocks by means of any suitable apparatus adapted for the purpose. The blocks are then placed in a retort, and exposed to the influence of heat, in order to evaporate the liquid or moisture contained therein, or a sufficient part thereof, when the blocks will become perfectly solid, and fit for the purposes referred to.

When anthracite or other coal or carbonaceous matter is used it is prepared in the same way as the coke dust, and then formed into blocks and coked, or coked without any admixture of the mucilage. In either case the coke thus produced is ground or reduced to a state of dust, or powder, and is then mixed in the same proportions with the mucilage, or liquid. The mixture thus formed is made into blocks, which are placed in retorts, and exposed to heat in order to evaporate the moisture contained; this method of treatment being, in fact, equivalent to a re-coking of the materials under treatment. In some cases, as, for instance, when the fuel is to be used for ordinary purposes in which great cohesion or capability of bearing a heavy burden is not required, the coal or other carbonaceous material is combined with the mucilage, or liquid, as before mentioned, and then exposed to heat and formed into blocks without being subjected to the operation of coking.

In the manufacture of the mucilage, or liquid, which Mr. Barker uses for the agglomeration, one part of farina from which the gluten has been removed, and which consists entirely, or almost entirely, of fecula, or starch, is mixed with twenty parts of water, and a solution of sulphate of alumina or of chloride of alumina in hydrochloric acid is added thereto, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per gallon. Although, by preference, the farinaceous mucilage before described is used, any mucilage prepared by the mixture of any ordinary farinaceous substance with water may be employed; and if the solution of sulphate of alumina or of chloride of alumina were used alone with water it would cause the coked particles firmly to cohere, but such use would not be so advantageous as the use of the mixture, or mucilage, hereinbefore described. The mixture thus formed is conveyed into a tank heated by steam, and in which it is boiled, and then run off through a tap into a boiler, in which are placed pitch and carbolic acid, in the proportion of eight parts of the former to two of the latter. The whole contents of the boiler are subjected to the operation of boiling under moderate pressure, as well understood, by which treatment the several substances contained in the boiler are caused to unite. Steam is then turned on into the boiler, and the contents thereof forced through pipes into a tank, whence the liquid is conveyed by means of elevators to the pug, or mixing, mill, in which it is mixed in sufficient quantity with the coke or coal, which is conveyed in a powdered, broken, or disintegrated state by a separate set of elevators into the pug, or mixing, mill or mills. This is an operation which is carried out in the ordinary way hitherto used.

The proportions of the several substances above enumerated are approximative only, as they may, and in many instances must, be varied according to the nature of the coal or carbonaceous material under treatment, as will be well understood, or soon ascertained from experience in the process by persons acquainted with such operations, and with the respective qualities of the coal or carbonaceous material employed. The heat employed for heating the liquid when in the tank is fire heat, and also that of steam. The elevators are cased with sheet iron and wood, and steam is introduced between them to keep the liquid from solidifying. A small furnace is placed under the pug mill, into which furnace is introduced a hot-air pipe, with a steam coil around it, and by which superheated steam is introduced into the pug mill, a fan being also employed to draw in hot air. A sample of the coke made from the refuse anthracite coal of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad by the process has been left at the *Mining Journal* office for the inspection of those interested in the subject.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL.—A public dinner was given at "The London," on Monday, to Mr. F. A. New, late manager of the Joint-Stock Coal Company, by the employees and friends, on the occasion of his retirement from that company and his acceptance of the London management of the Newbold Coal and Iron Company. A testimonial, consisting of an illuminated address eulogistic of Mr. New's ability and suavity of manner, together with a purse containing 50 sovereigns, and a gold watch, was also presented to him. Among others present were the representative of the several collieries, and also of the Press.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS—(Messrs. R. R. Kelly and Co., Manchester, Feb. 20.)—Chemicals: Acid, citric, 4*s.* 6*d.*; muratic, 4*s.* 10*d.* to 8*s.*; sulphuric, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 8*s.*; tartaric, 1*s.* 7*1/2**d.*; alum, best lump, loose and in barrels, 8*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.*; ground, 9*s.* 10*d.*; cake alum, 6*s.* 10*d.*; ammonia, carbonate, 7*s.* 10*d.* to 12*s.*; muricate, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 12*s.*; sulphate, white and grey, from 17*s.* to 23*s.* per cent. to 18*s.* for 25 per cent.; brown, 23*s.* per cent., 15*s.*; sal ammoniac, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; arsenic, white powdered, 10*s.* 10*d.* to 10*s.* 15*d.*; benzole, 30 per cent., 2*s.* 3*d.*; 90 per cent., 3*s.*; bleaching powder, 10*s.* 10*d.* to 11*s.*; copper sulphate, 3*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.* 12*d.*; green and rusty copperas, 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; Epsom salts, refined, 5*s.* 15*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; potash salts, bichromate, 8*s.* 6*d.*; pots, 3*s.* 6*d.*; pearls, 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; chlorate, 1*s.* 10*d.*; tartarate (cream of tartar), French, 5*s.* 9*d.*; salt-petre, 2*s.* 10*d.*; soda ash, 4*s.* to 50 per cent., 2*s.* 10*d.*; soda crystals, 5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; ex-ship; caustic cream, 60 per cent., 18*s.*; white, 18*s.*; 70 per cent. white, 25*s.*; nitrate, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*s.*; Sulphate (Glauber salt), 4*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*; salt cake, 3*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 15*s.*—Minerals: China clay, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; phosphates of lime, ordinary, 60 per cent., 1*s.* 90 per cent., 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per unit; Bolivian, 6*s.* 15*s.*; Canadian, 80 per cent., 1*s.* 4*d.* per unit; Estremadura, 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*; Curacao guano, 6*s.* 2*d.* 6*s.* U.K., and 6*s.* 5*d.* to 7*s.*—Continent 70 per cent.; Chrome ore, 6*s.* to 8*s.*; copper ore, 14*s.* to 15*s.* the unit; iron ore, red hematite, British, 25*s.* to 35*s.*; Spanish none; clay ironstone, 15*s.* to 25*s.*; oolitic, 9*s.* to 12*s.*; burnt iron ore, 60 per cent., 5*d.* the unit; manganese ore, 70 per cent., 14*s.*; pyrites, cupreous, 8*s.* 6*d.*; non-cupreous, 10*d.* the unit; antimony ore, 9*s.* to 12*s.*

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic receipts for the week ending February 18, 1870. 6*s.* 2*d.*

THE INDUSTRIES OF NORTH WALES.

NANTLLE SLATE QUARRIES.

The Dorothea Quarry is situated in the centre of the Nantlle Valley and is one of the most important in the district. The cleavage in the quarry is almost vertical, following the rule we have before stated. The quarry consists of four different pits or sink-quarries. The pits have now grown to an immense size. Their principal riches consist of the purple vein, which this quarry possesses in very great thickness. The red vein which passes through the property loses much of its value through the absence of foot joints. The pits are being worked downwards in ledges or galleries. Some of them are slung all day over the brink by a rope, a most perilous occupation, as loose rock from above very often falls down upon them. It may also be remarked that very many of the accidents which occur are caused mainly through the men's own carelessness. They become so accustomed to danger that it requires the greatest attention on the part of the agents to keep the men from rashly exposing their lives. The rubbish heaps of this quarry are seriously filling up all the available space. The huts in which the men dress and split the slates are ranged in rows along these banks, while a small locomotive passes along the lines, taking up the slates and delivering the rough blocks. The quarry is the property of a number of private gentlemen, of whom Mr. Williams, Glanbeuno, Carnarvonshire, is the principal representative. The quarry manager is Mr. John J. Evans. The number of men employed varies from 450 to 500.

Cilgwyn Quarry is the oldest quarrying enterprise in Nantlle, and possibly in North Wales. It is situated on the northern slopes of the valley. It was not until the present century that the operations were carried on here with anything like activity. The present company, the principal representative of whom is Mr. William Hayward, of Carnarvon, have been in possession for 24 years, and during the whole of that time the quarry has been under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis Williams. There are four separate pits belonging to the quarry. The principal riches of this quarry have been the Faengoch, the red or purple vein which is known throughout its course as Faengoch Cilgwyn. The descent into the principal pit from whence this vein is excavated can be made by a small car which travels along two steel girders. Once at the bottom, it will be observed that it is covered by a huge fall of trap-rock. The great fall took place three years ago, and since that time the workmen have been constantly engaged in removing it. The descent of the slate vein, as before explained, is into the centre of the mountain; and this huge mass of trap-rock lay on the northern side of the pit, overhanging considerably. Ere it fell there were potent signs of the event. Loud cracks, much like reports of a gun, were heard continually. Everything was prepared, and the tramway which lay upon the floor of the pit removed. Luckily the mass gave way upon a Sunday evening, so that no one was in any way injured by it. The circumstance has very greatly crippled the resources of the quarry, but its entire removal is now quickly approaching. This pit is now 120 yards deep.

A peculiarity concerning the red spotted vein in this quarry is that it widens as it deepens. At the present depth of the quarry it is 60 yards wide. The oldest pit, called the Old Cilgwyn Quarry, is not being worked, owing to a great fall of rock from the northern side, which has completely filled the excavations. At a future period this will, no doubt, be cleared out and worked with profit. The pit known as Cloddfa'r Clydau is being worked very busily. The most profitable portion of the quarry is the northern, where the foot-joints are remarkably regular; the rock is thus very economic to quarry. The slate is here of a reddish hue. Immediately adjoining it is a hard purple rock, and further on a blue vein, through which there runs a remarkable oblique dyke of greenstone, regularly interspersed with white spar.

Ben-y-Brym Quarry is situated to the north of Dorothea Quarry. It is an old speculation, and was formerly worked by Turner and Casson, two of the principal names connected with the development of the slate quarries in North Wales. It consists of four pits. All of them are more or less encumbered with rubbish, the result of successive falls, and requiring considerable attention at the hands of the manager. The slate is of a desirable purple and blue colour. There also runs between these veins, and to a certain extent through them, a thin seam of green slate, known as the green slate dyke. Mr. W. Davis is the manager of the quarry, which is owned by a private company.

The Talyssarn Slate Quarry is another quarry busily engaged in removing a large quantity of worthless rubbish which they received as a heirloom along with the quarry. It is generally supposed that when this has been effected the present active management will be able to turn the resources of the quarry into good account. The managing director of the company is Mr. Robinson.

The Braich Slate Quarry is situated upon the brow of the long hill lying upon the northerly side of the Nantlle Valley, and known as the Cilgwyn mountain. It consists of one large pit worked in three floors, in which the principal vein is the Faengoch, similar to that found in the Cilgwyn Quarry. In that portion of the quarry already opened the chief deficiency is in joints. The rock is one great solid mass, requiring a very considerable amount of labour to break up. But there is a "slant" running through the quarry at a certain depth, below which the nature of the slate rock is altered for the better. The agent is Mr. R. P. Williams, and the owners a private company.

The Pen-yr-Orsedd Quarry is an undertaking of considerable importance. Under the superintendence of Mr. Darbshire, of Nantlle, the managing directors have opened a new pit upon the property, which has been found to produce slates of a much superior character to those in the old undertaking. The iron quarry is situated upon the easterly extremity of the vein. It has suffered considerably from the presence of water, but is now being worked with some energy. The Voel Quarry supplies slabs principally, and is in the immediate proximity of the last-mentioned quarries. The Alexandra Quarry is commencing operations upon the Red vein, after having been for a long time engaged upon the construction of a tunnel through a thickness of greenstone. Gallyfedd Quarry is situated at the bottom of the valley. It is an old work, and has already yielded a large quantity of good slates. Since then it has been flooded, but one of the pits has now been cleared, and is being worked. Mr. R. D. Williams, of Carnarvon, is the principal proprietor. Cloddfa'r Coed Quarry is another which has been obliged to succumb to the constant stream of water which poured into the quarry. Upon the southern side of the valley the principal quarries are Tan'rallt and Fronheulog Quarries, both of which produce good slates.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT.

This is a valley running from the range of hills which shut the

called Moel Hebog, is the now abandoned slate quarry known as Gorseddau, once one of the most active in North Wales. No expense was spared in opening out the quarry. A very costly tramway was made to Portmadoc, distant about six miles. A gigantic machine-room was constructed, supplied with a large number of sawing, planing, and dressing machines. Everything went on swimmingly for a short time, when it was found out that the slate vein had been much over-valued, and operations were stopped immediately. This property, we understand, has passed into the possession of the proprietors of the Prince of Wales Quarry. They propose utilising the tramway by narrowing the gauge from 3 to 2 ft., and carrying it on to their own quarry, a distance of four miles. This will be a great advantage to them, and, indeed, to the district. The present cost of transporting goods by cart retards the development of the district seriously.

Mr. Samuel Holland, M.P., is a naturalised Welshman. His father was an English gentleman, who came to Merionethshire when slate quarrying was in its infancy. He made his home in Festiniog, and his son Samuel, from a very early age, became accustomed to slate quarrying. The Hollands, *père et fils*, commenced the Welsh Slate Company's Quarry, but, as is noted in our sketch of the quarry, sold the valuable property. To a great extent he is the architect of his own fortunes. He is a man universally respected, and occupies many important positions in the county. He is the Constable of Harlech Castle. He has been for many years a Justice of the Peace for the county of Carnarvon, and holds a similar position in the county of Merioneth. He is chairman of the magistrates' meeting at Penrhyn-draeth, and for more than 15 years has been a chairman of the board of guardians of the Festiniog Union. He has always identified himself with the public requirements of North Wales, and more especially with his adopted county. In politics he is Liberal, and now represents the county in Parliament in that interest. Previous to the election of the late Mr. David Williams, of Castell Dendraeth, in 1868, the county, since it was first represented, was always considered a pocket-borough of the Wynnes of Peniarth. In 1859 Mr. Holland and other leaders of the Liberal party induced Mr. D. Williams to contest the representation. The struggle throughout North Wales was considered a forlorn hope. Contrary to all expectations, he was only defeated by a narrow majority. In 1865 another attempt was made, resulting in a defeat by an equally narrow majority. In 1869 Mr. Holland struggled hard, and succeeded in unseating Mr. W. R. M. Wynne, by a majority of 600 votes for Mr. D. Williams. This gentleman only voted once in Parliament—upon the second reading of the Irish Church Act, his death following soon after. Mr. Holland was then put forward as a candidate, and was opposed in the Conservative interest by Colonel Tottenham. But Mr. Holland's candidature was so successful that his opponent thought fit to withdraw a fortnight before the polling day. Mr. Holland is a very popular representative.

BETHESDA.

The chief fame of this district lies in the Penrhyn Quarries, which are upon the opposite side of the Elidir Mountains to those of Llanberis. As the vein proceeds onwards to the sea at Aber, there are three other quarries—Pant Dreiniog, Tanybwch, and Bryn Hafod-y-Wern quarries. This is the extremity of the slate vein. The village of Bethesda is five miles from Bangor. The whole district of Llanllechid is a populous one, and it is a matter of surprise to every stranger that there is no railway connection. There is a tramway leading from the quarry, but this is confined exclusively to the use of the quarry. It is said that persons in power in the neighbourhood think that the construction of a railway would do them more personal harm than it would the public good. Bethesda is in the neighbourhood of high mountains. Carnedd Dafydd and Carnedd Llewelyn, two of the highest mountains in North Wales, rise from the eastern side of Nant Francon, the little vale in which the River Ogwen takes its source; while opposite to them are the Fronllwyd, Benglog, and in the distance the lesser Gludur. Bethesda consists of a long straggling mass of houses, built upon the eastern slopes of the valley of the Ogwen. A stranger would notice at once the great number of dissenting chapels. There are seven or eight of them within a very close proximity to each other.

The Penrhyn Quarries, situated upon the northern side of the Fronllwyd Mountain, have been noted for their riches even so far back as three centuries ago. Not to say that there was anything approaching a brisk slate trade being carried on at that time. At the beginning of the present century there were 150 men engaged in the quarry. It is stated that the foreign war which raged at this time greatly crippled the quarrying operations, as a war tax was imposed upon all exports, but it soon recovered its position. The present owner—Lord Penrhyn—came into possession through marrying the heiress to the estate; he was then the Hon. Edward Gordon Douglas, and adopted the name of Pennant. He was created a peer in 1806 by the Disraeli Government, under the style of Baron Penrhyn, of Penrhyn. The success of this quarry has been due, in a great measure, to the enlightened system of operations carried on by the head manager—Mr. William Francis—who has been engaged in it since the year 1826. He first commenced making one grand work, instead of a dozen or more separate operations, the mountain being now quarried in the shape of a wedge. As in Llanberis, the mountain is excavated in galleries, the waste being carried along either wing, and deposited upon useless ground on either side. Upon the lower galleries there are ranges of huts for the slate-makers, and there is also a large foundry where the blocks are sawn and planed into slabs. From the centre of the quarry there rise large upright masses of waste rocks, which hitherto it has not been considered necessary or profitable to remove. Standing in the vicinity of these rocks, the plan of the whole quarry can be very easily comprehended; the mind is impressed with the vastness of the excavations, more especially when one of the galleries is approached, and found to be a step at least a score of yards in height, and not, as those in the distance would appear, a few feet. The distance from one end of the galleries to the opposite end of the wing is about a mile; the lowest galleries in the quarry are below the level of the surrounding ground, and the debris has to be hoisted from them by means of huge water-balances; there are six of these. The workshops where the slates are dressed are very extensive; the whole quarry gives work to about 2500 men. The rotation of veins in this quarry is as follows:—First, the green vein, which is very little worked; then the glas rhywiog, or royal blue; then the bastard rhywiog, a grey slate with darker markings; bastard caled, somewhat harder, and supplying second-class slates; glas rhywiog, the best slate in the quarry; faengoch, a layer of whinstone; and, lastly, the glas caled.

The Pantreiniog Quarry is the nearest to the Penrhyn Quarries, upon the north-easterly side of the River Ogwen. It is owned by a company calling themselves the Bangor and Pantreiniog Slate Company (Limited). The veins here are more to the north-west than those in Lord Penrhyn's quarries. They are identical with those in Glynrhonwy Quarry, Llanberis. There are three descriptions of slates in this property, blue, red, and green; but only the two former are now being worked. The bottom of the quarry is covered with water, and has been so for some time. Arrangements are being made to clear this away, and extend the working of the quarry. The blue vein is now being opened out towards the south-east.

Proceeding in the same direction the next quarry we meet is the Tanybwch Quarry, the property of the Port Bangor Slate Company (Limited); Mr. G. S. Tolson is the managing director. The vein passing through the quarry is the blue-mottled. This is an old venture, but the old pit is being now abandoned and a new quarry opened upon another portion of the property. In the old pit the rocks are split up into very small fragments by faults which pass through the quarry.

Bryn Hafod-y-Wern Quarry dates back to a very remote period, and is the furthest quarry in this direction. It is owned by a limited company, of which Mr. G. W. Cooke is the managing director. Blue and green slates are obtained at the quarry, the former being partially mottled.

FESTINIOG.

The village of Festiniog proper is not the centre of the slate quarrying district. It is situated at one of the horns of a crescent which extends for a distance of six miles, and is more or less populated along the whole line. The principal point on the line is the

village of Fourcrosses. Between Fourcrosses and Festiniog is a point known as Congl-y-wal, and from the former place to the opposite extremity of the slate colony are the villages of Rhiewbrydfir and Tan-y-grisiau. The district is situated at the head of the Maentwrog valley, and lies about 18 miles from Portmadoc. It is now reached by a narrow-gauge railway from that place. This dwarf railroad excites the wonder of all visitors. It runs along the sides of the Moelwyn mountain. The gauge is 2 feet, and the results obtained on this line have since been made use of in many parts of Europe. Many of the gradients along the line are extremely steep, and present obstacles which old engineers would have been entirely unable to overcome. The short journey, with the novelty of the little carriages and the dwarf double engines, and curious sensation of travelling along a very narrow ledge of the mountain steep, is one full of romance. The late Mr. Spooner, of Portmadoc, surveyed the distance and made a tramway for horse traffic. He also tried a great number of experiments on the line, and became firmly of the belief that an engine should be constructed to do the work. His son, Mr. C. E. Spooner, followed up these speculations; and after preparing elaborate plans, a young engineer, Mr. C. M. Holland, nephew to Mr. Samuel Holland, M.P., invented a small locomotive, which was found to answer the purpose admirably. There are two new railways now being constructed. One is by the London and North-Western Railway Company through the Rhiewbrydfir valley to connect with the Bettws-y-Coed Railway. This will bring out Conway as a slate port. The other new line belongs to the Great Western Railway Company, and will utilise the line already existing between Fourcrosses and Festiniog village, and will proceed through Trawsfynydd to Bala, and will be an expeditious route to the Midland Counties. These two new railways will, doubtless, reduce the trade of Portmadoc considerably. The Portmadoc and Festiniog Railway having been hitherto the only line from the quarries, Portmadoc has had a monopoly of the trade.

[To be continued.]

FLAGSTAFF.—Ex-Associate Strickland came very near getting away with that \$8333 and a fraction, for professional services for the Flagstaff Company. Owing to an oversight, the company's attorneys failed to answer the complaint, and Obed took a default and had an execution issued for the amount; but an order staying the execution until a motion to open the default can be argued has been granted, and Strick will have to lay out of his money for some time yet.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

ISSUE OF 1000 SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS OF £100 EACH, REPAYABLE IN TEN YEARS.

EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

THE RIVER PLATE AND BRAZIL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(COMPANHIA TELEGRAPHICA PLATINO BRAZILEIRA).

Incorporated as a Société Anonyme under the Laws of the Empire of Brazil. Under Exclusive Privilege from the Imperial Government of Brazil for 60 years for Submarine Telegraph Communication between the Capital of Brazil and the States of the River Plate.

To be worked and maintained free of charge to this company by the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company (Limited), on the terms of this company receiving 20 per cent. of the entire gross receipts of the united system. These debenture bonds are a first charge on the entire net receipts accruing to the company from the cables and land lines, and are secured by a deed of mortgage executed to trustees for the bondholders.

The debenture bonds are to bearer, with coupons for the interest accrued, payable half-yearly in gold, in London, at the banking house of Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., on 1st March and 1st September in each year.

Issue price, £90 per £100 debenture bond.

The rate of interest to the investor will be about 7½ per cent. per annum on the price of subscription, in addition to a bonus of £10 per bond, as the debenture bonds are paid off at par.

MESSRS. GRANT, BROTHERS, and CO., as bankers and agents in Europe, are AUTHORISED BY THE RIVER PLATE AND BRAZIL TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Companhia Telegráfica Platino-Brazileira), to OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION THE above-mentioned 1000 FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS of £100 each.

The price of subscription is £95 per £100 debenture bond, payable as follows:—

£90	per debenture bond on Application.
25	" " Allotment.
20	" " 1st April, 1874.
20	" " 1st May, 1874.
20	" " 1st June, 1874.

£90

Payment in anticipation of the instalments may be made in one payment on allotment, under discount, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The debenture bonds bear interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable by coupons attached, half yearly, in London, at the banking house of Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., on the 1st March and 1st September in each year, the principal being repayable at par namely, £100 per debenture bond on the 1st March, 1884.

The River Plate and Brazil Telegraph Company (Companhia Telegráfica Platino-Brazileira) is formed to complete the chain of communication between Europe and South America, by connecting by a submarine cable the City of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, with the cities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

For this purpose an exclusive privilege has been granted by the Imperial Government of Brazil for a period of 60 years.

By this concession facilities will be afforded to the important commercial districts of the River Plate and (by the Transatlantic Telegraph system) to Valparaiso, and the West Coast of South America, not only for inter-communication, but also for communicating by telegraph directly with Europe.

The submarine cables, about 1130 miles in length, have been constructed by the well-known firm of Messrs. Siemens Brothers, and the first portion has already left England by the steamer Ambassador, and the remainder will be shipped, within about a week, by the steamer Gomos.

The specifications of the cables have been prepared by Sir William Thomson and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin, the well-known electricians and telegraph engineers, under whose superintendence they have been constructed.

The company also owns the land lines erected under the concession granted by the Montevidean Government for that Republic.

An agreement has been entered into with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company (Limited), whose line extends from Para to Rio de Janeiro, to work and maintain, free of charge, all the cables of this company, and to pay to this company for the term of 40 years 20 per cent. of the gross receipts of the entire system between Para on the north and Montevideo on the south.

An agreement has also been made between the Montevidean and Brazilian Telegraph Company, whose cable extends from Montevideo to the Brazilian frontier, and which was laid on 6th of September last, by which that company agrees to hand over its cable to this company, receiving for the same 3 per cent. out of the 20 per cent. to be received by this company from the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company.

The net receipts coming to this company from the working of the cables, and the land lines, the debenture bonds now for subscription are secured as a first charge by a deed of mortgage duly executed to trustees for the bondholders.

The Western and Brazilian Company have already completed the laying of their lines from Para to Pernambuco, and from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro.

The debentures take precedence over the share capital of £400,000, and are a first charge on the undertaking.

The total amount required for the interest on the £100,000 debenture bonds is only £7000 per annum, and the estimate of receipts (from competent persons resident in Brazil) is from £50,000 to £70,000 per annum, therefore affording an unusually large margin for security.

Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against allotment letters and receipts for deposit, and will be exchanged for the bonds at the banking-house of Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., as London agents for the company, when all the payments are completed.

Certified copies of the concessions, &c., may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. West and King, Solicitors, 66, Cannon-street, E.C., London, where also the agreements with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company and the Montevidean and Brazilian Telegraph Company may be seen.

Applications must be made in the annexed form, accompanied by the deposit of £5 per debenture bond on the number applied for. Should the amount allotted not require the whole sum so paid, the surplus will be applied towards the payment of the amount due on allotment.

In case of default in payment of any instalments all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

In case no allotment is made the deposit will be returned forthwith without deduction.

Forms of subscription may be obtained on application.

In addition to the favourable terms above mentioned, Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co. desire to draw special attention to the fact of this company differing from nearly all other telegraph companies, in the fact of its having an exclusive concession or monopoly over a period of 60 years over the enormous traffic of the River Plate and Brazil secured by the same.

Debenture telegraphic enterprises are now fully recognised as an eligible security, an illustration may be mentioned the Six per Cent. Debentures of the Eastern Telegraph Company, which are officially quoted at the London Stock Exchange at 102 to 103 per £100 bond, whilst the Eight Per Cent. Preference Shares of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph are quoted 115 to 125 per cent.

London, 24, Lombard street, E.C. Feb. 20, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Issue of 1000 Seven per Cent. Debenture Bonds of £100 each, of the RIVER PLATE AND BRAZIL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, (Companhia Telegráfica Platino-Brazileira.)

Price of Issue—£95 per £100 Debenture Bond.

To Messrs. Grant, Brothers, and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C., London.

I request that you will allot to me _____ of the above-mentioned debenture bonds, on which I enclose £_____, being the required deposit of £5 per bond, and I agree to accept the said debenture bonds, or any less number you may allot me, and to make the remaining payments thereon, in accordance with the prospectus issued by you, dated 20th February, 1874.

Name at full length Address

Date Signature

Meetings of Public Companies.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN COLLIERIES COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at 22, Queen Victoria-street—Lord BINGHAM in the chair—for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit of passing, certain special resolutions.

Mr. WEBB, at the request of the Chairman, then proceeded to explain the necessity the directors had been under to convene the present meeting. The notice they had just heard read informed them of the purpose for which they had been called together. The resolutions set forth were those which the shareholders had passed on the last occasion of their meeting. He believed Mr. Sutton on that occasion had pointed out that there was some discrepancy between the notice calling that meeting and the resolutions submitted, the notice having expressed that the directors proposed to create 3000 preference shares, and the resolutions having proposed that 5000 shares should be created. He would now explain how the matter stood. The original capital of the company had been £100,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £5 each; the capital issued was £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each, of which 14,570 shares had been already allotted, thus leaving a balance of about £2000, unallotted. The balance of the ordinary share capital comprising the first issue, the balance of the capital was £25,000, and under the Articles of Association, clause 47, it was provided that the directors might, by the sanction of the shareholders in general meeting, issue any original shares unissued with any special privilege or priority over the other shares. It was now, therefore, proposed that 15,000 further capital should be issued by the issue of 3000 15 per cent. preference shares. It would be remembered that debentures to the extent of £10,000 had been issued, which contained two special provisions: First, the power enabling the company to pay off the amount of mortgage debt; secondly, a provision entitling the holders to claim ordinary shares to an amount of equivalent value. Now, it had occurred to the directors at the last moment before the previous meeting was held that if 3000 15 per cent. preference shares were issued there would be afterwards a difficulty to issue ordinary shares to redeem the company's debentures, because when the company became a prosperous concern it would obviously be advisable to wipe off the small mortgage debt. Therefore, it had occurred to the directors that it would be well, instead of altering the Articles of Association so that 3000 preference shares alone should be issued, to alter them so that 5000 preference shares should be created. (Hear, hear.) No intention at present existed to issue more than 3000 of these preference shares, the 2000 being held in reserve against the like amount of debentures. Some shareholder might think it possible that the debenture-holders, by virtue of their right, would come forward and claim ordinary shares to the extent of their holding. Well, that contingency was less probable after the creation of those preference shares; but, even assuming that some debenture-holders did come forward and claim their rights, the company had still 2000 of ordinary shares, which would doubtless be more than sufficient to satisfy such claims. At the time of the issue of the original notice it had not been contemplated to issue more than 3000 preference shares, and it was not now contemplated to issue more than the amount; but it was desired to hold the power in reserve, only to be exercised should it be thought desirable at any time to pay off the mortgage debentures, so that the property of the company might be entirely free from encumbrance. It had been thought better to set out the resolution as it had been passed at the last meeting on the particular occasion they should pass the resolution, and then they would be called together again *pro forma* at the expiration of the 14 days to confirm such resolution.

The CHAIRMAN said the board hoped that the shareholders would give them permission to take such measures as were necessary to get this stock up, as it was hoped that the shareholders would themselves subscribe for these preference shares. At their last meeting he had told the proprietors that the board had received a most satisfactory letter from Mr. Johnson, in which he had expressed the hope of being able to raise 600 tons of coal a month. At the end of a month from this date he had received another letter, stating the hope previously entertained had not yet been realised, and that he was short of money—a state of things totally unexpected by the board. Since then their manager had again written, saying that he had not been able to pay the men's wages for want of money, and that, very naturally, they had struck work. The consequence of that step on the part of the workmen had been a temporary stoppage of the works, which was the more annoying seeing that it had been wholly occasioned by mis

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Feb. 18: The stope in the back of the intermediate level east is now communicated with the bottom of the No. 2 adit, and the men this week are engaged putting in stull; when finished we shall fill up this part with deads, and put the men to stopes below the stull, on the east and west ends of the ground, which will be stoned underhand, and will not require so much timber in future. This stope at present is worth 10/- per fathom for lead. In the No. 2 adit, driving east, we have got into the old level, which is full of deads, but wide enough to lay down the tramroad without taking down the north side of the lode, as heretofore; and by putting in new timber, and clearing out the level, I think we shall soon be able to see the forebear, when you shall know its value.

ABERYSTWITH.—John Trevethan, Feb. 18: We have had the water in the shaft a few days owing to the severity of the frost, but the wheels are again at work, and the bottom of the mine will be dry by tomorrow. At the time the frost set in we had not taken down the lode. On Saturday next, being our setting day, I have requested that the lode shall be laid open by then for thorough inspection. I will let you know the result by the following Monday. Other bargains without change.

ASHTON.—M. H. Whittard, Feb. 18: The 40 has been driven by the side of the lode 2 fms., and I am pleased to be able to state that a branch on the north wall of the lode yielding good stones of lead has been met with, which, in my opinion, indicates that the lode when cut through will be found productive. This will be done as early as possible. No particular change in the No. 1 winze below the 30 since last reported. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, west of Browne's shaft, has somewhat improved, and will now yield 10 cwt. of lead per fathom, with the appearance of a further improvement.—Browne's Shaft: Owing to a great influx of water the men have ceased working until a lift can be fixed, after which sinking will be vigorously prosecuted. No particular change calling for remark in the various other bargains throughout the mine.

ASHFETON.—M. Whittard, Feb. 19: Cutting into the lode at the 40, it is looking first-rate; not through it as yet. However, I think it will equal anything that I have seen here. I will write again to-morrow, as I shall see more of it.

BAMPFYLD.—S. Mitchell, Feb. 18: Our prospects for copper, iron, and manganese throughout the mine never looked better than at the present time. The several stopes on the copper lodes are looking remarkably well, and in the aggregate will produce 10 tons of rich copper ore per fathom. The 102, driving west, will yield 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. At the 70, driving west of the heave, the ground continues favourable for driving, and the men are making satisfactory progress. We have discovered the great copper lode at the 40, driving towards the eastern hill, but have not yet cut through it; this lode will add a valuable feature to the mine. The men are now engaged putting in timber preparatory to opening on the lode; I have put on extra hands here in order to get under the old men's workings at the eastern adit as rapidly as possible. Shortly I will send you a sketch of the dialling, which will give you a better idea of our operations. In addition to our copper mine, within the last 15 months, one of these we have extensively wrought upon, the others not so much; we are only requiring some additional miners to do so, when very large quantities of iron ore, in addition to that we are at present raising, can be extracted. We have just discovered another iron lode in driving our cross-cut from No. 2 adit, at Stowford's, and as far as we have cut into it, it appears to yield ore of good quality. At Slader's we have commenced to drive at the bottom of the new shaft, where the lode is looking splendid, and yielding 30 tons of rich iron ore per fathom. We shall commence a level to drive on the new lode at Croborth next week, where there is every probability of opening out a valuable piece of ore ground. The stopes on the old lode continue to produce from 8 to 10 tons of iron ore per fathom. All the other lodes are yielding their usual quantities of ore. We have now discovered in all ten iron lodes, yielding variously from 8 to 40 tons of rich iron ore per fathom. We are now ready for the laying down of the remainder of the metals for the completion of the tramway. We have a full supply of water, and the whole of the machinery is working well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, Feb. 19: Our operations generally at present are by the side of the lode. The midway level and the stope in the bottom of it are still looking well, and maintaining their values.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, A. Gripe, Feb. 14: The lode in the bottom of the 66 east continues just the same as seen in the level. In the kilas on the north side of the lode there are some small veins of tin; this looks favourable. The Wheal Betsy lode in the 13, east of Wheal Joy shaft, is somewhat improved, and is now worth 6/- to 7/- per fathom. One of the tribute pitches, too, is so far improved as to be at 6/- in tribute.

BOWDEN HILL.—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 8: We are making satisfactory progress in driving the adit level.

BRYNAMBOR.—George Sparge, Feb. 19: Since the change in the weather I am glad to say we have completely drained the mine, and the men are now again at work in their respective places; not much has been done since last report, and there is no change to notice. Owing to the severe frost and sudden thaw our main water course has given way in two places; this has been repaired. Our new haul ing machinery is fixed, and does its work admirably. I hope now in future to make better progress, as our machinery is in that state to enable us to put on any force requisite. We shall prepare the new dressing machinery as quickly as possible, and in the meantime continue the dressing. I hope to report more fully in my next.

BUDNIA BURRA.—J. Brown, T. Jenkins, Feb. 18: We have commenced to sink Tanner's engine shaft below the 52; at this point the lode is very large, and of a very promising character, and all that is required is depth to open up this property. In the 40, driving west of Tanner's engine-shaft, the lode in the end is 4 ft. wide, principally mudiie and peach, and letting out a quantity of water; this we regard as a very favourable indication for an improvement as we near Street's shaft. In the 40, driving east of the middle shaft, the lode in the end is better defined, and is about 18 in. wide, composed of mudie, peach, and stones of copper ore, and letting out more water than it ever has before; we think we are near the run of ore ground seen in the level above. In the 30 cross-cut, driving south on the cross course, the end is in a beautiful channel of ground, and we hope to cut the Redworks lode in driving from 8 to 10 fathoms further south. In the 18, driving east of the eastern shaft, the lode in the end is about 20 in. wide, and is improving as we leave the cross course; we think we shall have an improvement in this end very shortly. A stope in the bottom of the 18, west of the middle shaft, is worth 2 tons of blonde per fathom, with stones of copper ore. In a stope in the bottom of the 18, west of Berryman's stope, the lode in the stope is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 2 tons of blonde per fathom. Our engine and pitwork are working well.

BURROW AND BUTSON.—John Christopher, James Mayne (St. Agnes), Feb. 8: A great change has taken place in the nature of the lode in the 62 west; it is about 3 ft. wide, and will yield from present appearance about 1 ton of copper and the like quantity of blonde per fathom. In fact, the lode is better and more defined than we have seen it at any time, and the flookan is now between the lode and the hanging wall. We are in about 20 fms. at the 40 west, but there is no change to notice. The clearing of the 20 west is continued, and we are in about 45 fms. The lode at the 20, east of Tonkin's, has for the last 6 ft. been disordered by a slide, but to-day there are indications that it will assume its previous appearance shortly. No chance in the look of the lode east from south cross-cut at adit level. The tribute ground continues to yield the accustomed quantity. We have completed the clearing of Butson adit, and the water is now down to the bottom of the level.

CAEGYNNON.—F. Hodge, Feb. 19: In the 70 east end we have an improvement; the lode is now worth about 8/- per fathom for lead, and promising to improve as we get off the influence of the cross-measure of ground that disturbed the lode at this point; this I consider a very important point, which will reach the junction with the south lode in about 18 or 20 fathoms in going east. Our other bargains continue without any change to notice, and in the 30 cross-cut we are making fair progress.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jas. Pauli, Feb. 17: We have a favourable change in the weather, and the wheels, with all surface work, are set going again. The water will be out of the bottom of the mine by to-morrow evening, when the driving of the 104 east will be resumed.

COURT GRANGE.—J. G. Green, Feb. 18: During the past week, though we have had some severe frost, good progress has been made in pumping, clearing up the footway-shaft, and fixing pitwork. We hope soon to be able to commence exploratory operations in the adit, repairs being done to the footway-shaft and ladder-road being put in with a view to that object. The water was this morning forked to within 4 fms. of the adit. Masonry of winding gear (Broglinian) is being proceeded with, though not as rapidly as could be desired, on account of illness of the contractor. We are also repairing masonry of wheel-pit and for drawing machine for winding from the old engine-shaft. I have pleasure in writing to inform you that good progress is at the present time being made in forking the water from the mine, and I hope to have the No. 1 level clear by the middle of next week. Footway shaft has been cleared and secured, and ladders fixed for 8 fms. in depth. No alteration to notice in Elgar cross-cut; fair progress is being made. I intend dialling and measuring distance to drive exactly, as I expected to cut the lode ere this. Carpenters are fitting timberwork to Broglanian water-wheel, and all our other surface works are being pushed forward as fast as possible. Our wheel rods and pumpa continue to do their work to my entire satisfaction, and the work reflects great credit on the foreman, Mr. Jenkins.

CREVENY AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—Wm. Thomas, J. Vivian, James Hammill, Feb. 18: Start's Engine-Shaft: In driving the 228 west of shaft the lode is without change since last advised. In driving the 215 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and looks promising for further improvement.—Creveny Shaft: In driving the 161 east of shaft the lode is 1½ ft. wide, yielding a little tintstuff. The lode in the 150, east of Harvey's rise, is 1 ft. wide, producing work for stamps. In driving the 140 west of rise the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tintstuff.—St. George's Shaft: In driving the 203 east, on the south lode, and west of shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing copper ore to dress; this end has a better appearance.—Pelly's Engine-Shaft: In sinking the shaft below the 248 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed principally of peach and spar. The lode in the 248 west is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 234, west of shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fms., and looks promising for further improvement.—Blewett's Shaft: We have communicated from the rise in back of the 220 to the winze sinking below the 210. The men will resume the driving of the 220 as quickly as possible, and the men who were sinking the winze will also commence to drive the 210 west.—Richards's Shaft: In the 200, west of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore, having a kindly appearance. The lode in the 180, west of shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, letting out water freely, having a better appearance than for some time past. There are employed this week on turfwork 165 men and boys; on tribute, 52; at surface, 62.—Total, 279 men and boys.

CWM DWYFOR.—N. C. Moreton, Feb. 19: The ground in the level east of the south cross-cut is hard, but we have set it to drive for 12/- per fathom, instead of 15/-, the price last month. Fair progress is being made in the north cross-cut, where we have just passed through another lode of quartz, with copper and mudiie. I have examined the No. 3 lode, in the shaft sunk from surface, and find there is paying tribute ground standing to the west, towards which the 10 east is now being driven. You will, of course, understand that we have not stopped any ore ground since I came into the mine, but that all our work has been directed towards properly laying open the mine for future operations. The ores now on the mine have been raised in the course of sinking the shaft on No. 3 lode, and in laying open that lode on the back for many fathoms east and west to a depth of 10 or 12 ft. All the ore ground passed over remains untouched, nor do I see the good

stopping away any until we have the railway completed, so that we can dress and send off the ore at once.

CWM ELAN.—W. Goldsworthy, Feb. 14: The severe frost during the early part of the week froze up our waterworks, and stopped our pumping arrangements. Water has accumulated in the bottom of the mine, consequently nothing has been done in the 20 fm. level this week; a nice thaw has taken place, and the men will be able to work in these levels again next Monday. The men engaged in these levels have been working in other parts of the mine whilst the water was in—four men stopping underhand the top of the rise in the bottom of the deep adit level; some good ore stuff has been produced, looking much better than when that point was suspended. The other four men put to stopes the bottom of the deep adit, west of shaft, and one place in particular a good lode is going down. Dressing operations have also been stopped by the frost this week.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge, Feb. 18: There is no change in the respective under-ground bargains since our last setting report.—Surface: In consequence of the frost and wet weather, the mason's progress in building wheel pit has been retarded a little during the past week; at present fair progress is again being made in all surface operations.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—John Pryor, Feb. 19: The only change to notice since my last report for the meeting is in the 112, driving east, which has decided improved.

DYLIFE.—E. Evans, E. Rogers, Feb. 17: In referring to the improvements named last week, we beg to say the 80, east of boundary shaft, is worth 12/- per fathom. The 25, east of old engine-shaft, is worth 14/- per fathom; and the 25, west of this shaft, 28/- per fathom, and improving as we proceed in this direction. There is no alteration worthy of notice in any other part of the mine. A full report shall be sent you next week for the general meeting.

EAST BALLESWILDERN.—Thos. Trahair, Feb. 18: The 30, driving west from engine-shaft, is opening good tin ground; the stopes in the back of this level are producing saving work for tin. The stopes in the back of the 20, east of Morgan's shaft, on the flat lode, are looking well. The stopes in the back of the 20, on the Rose lode, are producing a great quantity of tinstuff. The men stopping over the back of the 20, on the Soldiers lode, are looking just as last reported. The shaftmen have taken up the new shaft 5 fathoms under the 30 fm. level.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—T. Cogar, G. Betty, Feb. 18: The 105, east side of No. 3 cross-cut, is worth 20/- per fathom for lead. The stope west of shaft is worth 25/- per fathom for lead, and 1½ cwt. of blonde. The 98 fathom level east of shaft, is now worth 12/- per fathom, and improving every foot we go. The stope west of shaft is communicating with the old stope east; this communication has greatly improved the ventilation in the stopes, which are yielding their usual quantities of lead.—Padnure: The stope in back of level is worth 6/- per fathom for lead. Surface work and machinery going on well.

EAST BOSCASTWELL.—Thos. Trahair, Feb. 18: The 30, driving west from engine-shaft, is now able to do little in the bottom ends since my last report in consequence of the severe frost we had last week, which dried up the surface water so much that we had not sufficient for the wheel to keep the water out of the bottom; but the mine is now in fork to the bottom, and the men began driving in each of the bottom ends yesterday. The lode in the 25 end east is still small and poor, but I daily expect an improvement.

The lode in the 25 end south is 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, sulphur, and lead; worth 6/- per fathom.

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PERKINS BEACH.—S. M. Ridge, Feb. 18: We have met with a cross lode or counter in driving upon what is termed Guilliam's lode to the east of the south cross-cut, and the two lodes at present are in a confused state, but we have fine small stones of lead occasionally in black manganese in the caunter lode we are opening out upon, and this caunter or cross lode appears to be making off in the direction of the Big One lode, or No. 2 caunter, and I fully expect good results to follow. Taking all into consideration, the prospects of the mine are more cheering than I have yet seen them. No change in any other parts of the mine.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—J. Juleff, J. Nance, Feb. 18: Hallett's Engine-Shaft: In the 40 cross-cut, north of shaft, we have not yet reached the lode; the ground is changing in character, which indicates it to be near. The 30 cross-cut, south and west of Hallett's shaft, is being driven with all possible speed, and we hope shortly to intersect the south part of the lode. In the 20, driving west of Hallett's engine-shaft, the lode has a kindly appearance, and is 2 ft. wide, worth 6/- per fathom.—Flat-Rod Shaft: The 40 end east is driven on the flooran part of the lode for speed, and for that part carried with the end is worth 5/- per fathom. In the slopes open, and the end the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 25/- per fathom. In the 40 west we have cross-cut through the lode, which is kindly, and is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6/- per fm.

PLYNNIMMON.—J. Garland, Feb. 17: I beg to hand you the following report on the above-named mine:—The water being in fork, the 24 is being cleared of stuff; the driving will be resumed when the stuff is all cleared out in a day or two. In the cross-cut north of the 12, towards north lode, we have cut a heavy feed of water, which I consider to be a sure sign of the approximation of the lode. No other change worthy of notice. There is not any change worthy of notice since my last in the winze sinking below the 12, 20 fathoms east of new shaft; if anything, the lode contains more lead. Three stopes in the back and one in the bottom of the 12 average a product of 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The adit level east of cross-cut is still in hard killas, and is being kept a little north in order to reach the point of the lode as soon as possible; the killas in the present end contains a good deal of mud. The same level, west of cross-cut, has fallen off in value, now producing about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Three stopes over this (the adit) level, produce an average of 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. We have now open weather, and all surface work is being pushed on vigorously.

PRINCE OF WALES.—J. Gifford, T. Phillips, Feb. 17: In the 77 east we are still driving by the side of the lode. In the 65 east we shall begin taking down to-morrow. We are taking down stopes in back of this level.—Silver Department: The branch is still yielding some saving work—not rich. No other change.

QUEEN'S (Silver-Lead).—Capt. Evan Evans: The 140 yard level continues hard; the ground is limestone and spar, and I expect a change here soon. The 120 yard level is cleared, and I have let it to four men to drive east at 3/- per yard, the company to pay for winding. The 80 yard level has a joint about 6 in. wide; it has been much wider since I wrote you. The hanging side of the lode shows a good mixture of spar and blonde; we are getting lead daily. The 140 yard level, west of the Cambrian shaft, has a strong lode of good character, which shall be worked as soon as the shaft is repaired.

RESTROUGNET TIN STREAM.—Feb. 18: The ground in the deep level continues about the same as last week, driving at 5/- per fm. The No. 1 main level, driving north in the tin ground, has improved; the gravel is 16 in. thick, of fair quality. The No. 2 main level, driving north in the tin ground, is without change; the gravel is about 9 in. thick, of good quality. There is no change in the air level; driving south from No. 1 pass; we have old workings on one side of the level. The cross levels north and south from the No. 1 and No. 2 air levels continue about the same at last week; the gravel will average about 20 in. thick. In the stoping ground east from No. 1 main level the gravel is about 18 in. thick, of fair quality. In the stoping ground west from the No. 2 main level the gravel is about 2 ft. 6 in. thick, of fair quality.

RHADLEY STIPERDONNS.—Edward Wardman, Feb. 19: This sett has an area of nearly one square mile; in consequence you will at once perceive there is sufficient scope for mining development. The mine is situated on the north side of the Stiperdonns range, and in a similar position to the most celebrated mines of the district—Bog, Pennerley, Potter's Pit, Tankeville, Perkins Beach, and Old Snaibeach—also the Leeds Rock House Mine. It is inseparably one and the same vein as is worked upon in the last named mine, from which I no longer than the 17th inst. broke lead myself, one lump 20 lbs. in weight, this being not more than 14 or 15 yards from surface, and is to be seen; this speaks for itself without doubt. As to the future of this mine, when developed here, I would recommend you to put down a shaft at once right from surface say 20 fms.; this would be, after taking 7 fms., from surface to adit, 13 fms. under level. This can be done without the aid of any machinery, as I find it is more than 15 fms. to the water in the Rock House Mine shaft; in consequence you will at once see that this mine is dry. The bearing of this lode is 40° south of west, and also north of east. After the shaft is down I would advise you to drive on the course of the lode north-east, in order to meet the pipe of ore worked to the boundary in the Leeds Rock House Mine, and which must be in Rhadley, and from which lode there was extracted out of 20 yards of ground to the amount of 1000/- worth of ore. I would also drive south of west into Rhadley, but you may drive on the adit level simultaneously with sinking the shaft into Rhadley; here you may drive on the course of this great masterly lode ½ mile, and ere you reach the top of this mountain you will have backs of 30 fms., and doubtless good deposits of lead ore. I will now draw your attention to the south-west part of the sett. Here, on the top of Rhadley, is a strong east and west lode, with barytes right up to surface 2 yards wide. This lode forms a junction right on the top of the mountain with the other lodes I have before named; here is also a precipitous descent, and an extraordinary chance of bringing in an adit level on the course of either of these veins to gain backs of 60 or 70 fms. If you carry these things out as laid before you, I have no doubt I may ultimately congratulate you on having a great, good, and lasting mine.

RHEIDOL.—John Ridge, Feb. 14: Setting Report: Altddu: The engine-shaft to sink by six men, at 11/- per fathom; the part of the lode carried is composed of killas, line-spar, and good branches of lead ore—the lode looks promising. The 10 to drive west by two men, at 6/- 10s.; the lode is 4 to 5 feet wide, yielding a little lead and blonde, and letting out a good stream of water, which looks encouraging.

Blurbuzas: The dead adit level to drive west by four men, at 7/- per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of slate, spar, and a mixture of lead and blonde, about 1 ft. wide; there is every appearance of an improvement in this end. I will pay forward bill to you next week.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, Feb. 19: The mine is, on the whole, just as for some time past, opening out well. We are to-day sending out samples of 20 tons of lead ore for sale next week.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Hosking, Wm. Bennetts, Feb. 19: On Saturday last we set the 22 to drive east of Wellington's shaft, by two men, at 2/- 5s. per fathom; the lode is producing some good copper ore, worth 5/- per fathom. The carpenters are busily engaged erecting a horse-whim at footway shaft to draw from the 68, where there is some good tinstuff.

SILVER RAKE.—W. Wasley, Feb. 18: The men are getting on well with putting down the ladders and repairing the footway shaft.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian and Son, H. Abraham, Feb. 18: The 103 has been driven east of King's shaft about 3½ fms. on West Bassett lode, which is in this level 2 ft. wide, and unproductive. We have about 3 fms. more to drive to reach the cross-course.—Tin Lode: In the 82, west of King's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth about 60/- per fathom; in the 61, east of King's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 10/- per fathom. In the 71, west of King's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth about 10/- per fathom. In the winze sinking under the last-named level the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth about 12/- per fathom. There is nothing to remark upon at the other points of operation.

SOUTH DARREN.—John Boundy, W. H. Boundy, Feb. 18: There is no particular change to notice in the underground department this week; the ends and stopes continue of much the same in value as when last reported on. The severe frost and strong winds during the last week completely froze up our wheels, and stopped all surface operations for some days; we are now, however, glad to say that a favourable change in the weather has taken place, and everything here is in full course of working again.

SOUTH GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Feb. 19: The shaftmen have now fairly commenced sinking the flat-rod shaft below the 25, having completed the fixing of the plunger and drawing lifts. The lode in the shaft is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 13/- per fathom; the appearances here are highly encouraging, and prospects for future development all that can be desired for the depth. In the 10 fathom level, west of cage-shaft, the lode is large, and worth 14/- per fathom. I will send full report next week.

SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, Feb. 19: We have a very nice lead on the 12½ yards level north, which I think is about leading us into something very good. No other change. We hope to extend our operations very shortly.

SOUTH PRINCE PATRICK.—John Jones, Feb. 11: There is an improvement in the eastern shaft; there is a parting running across it, which will greatly assist the sinking. The lead is much the same as when last reported. The four men driving south in Parry's flat have not been able to make rapid progress owing to the rising of the rock at the bottom of the level. I intend to rise the level so as to drive it without blasting and get into the ore ground above. In the north end of the flat we have been holing through the back drift to refresh the air. The ore is just the same as when last reported.

Feb. 18: The men driving south in Parry's flat are making good progress since we commenced the gradual rise in the level. We are not yet far enough to reach the ore ground above, although we get some very nice lumps. I have made a rise in the north end in the flat since last report, and find the ore ground going up many yards above the boulders, but not quite so rich as it was close to the boulders. I have also driven a downhill level to get below. We have splendid ground here, and when the "seat" begins to get level I expect the ore to be richer than it is even above the boulders. Since my last report we have commenced a new shaft in the chert formation, and am glad to say we have come upon a very nice vein of grey ore, and to all appearances it will pay well, as we had hundred

SOUTH TOLCARNE.—J. Vivian and Son, J. Paul, Feb. 18: In the deep adit level west the north branch of the lode is increasing in size, and yields some rich stones of tin, associated with strong yellow copper ore. The south branch has not been taken down, as we find we can get forward much faster by driving by the side of it, and taking it down afterwards. As far as we can judge, however, it seems to be increasing in size, and to contain more copper ore than it did further back. There is still a considerable stream of water issuing from it. The first piece of rod has been connected to the main beams, and the whole of the rods will be hung on this week. The pitwork for 20 fathoms below adit is on the mine, and the bottom will be sent down in the beginning of next week, after which we shall commence forking and clearing the engine shaft below the adit.

SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES.—W. T. James, Feb. 14: Pascoe's Shaft: To cut the end of the flat, by nine men, at 7/- 10s. per cubic fathom, which we hope to complete by the end of this month. In cutting this flat the south part of the lode has been intersected, and looks promising. It is about 2 feet wide, producing low quality tin-stuff. The shaft will be sunk in this part of the lode, which can be done very quickly and easily, and will be a great saving to the mine. The 154 winze, The 154 adit, west of Marriott's, to four men, at 5s. 6d. per ton, worth 5/- per fm. The 144 stope, east of Pascoe's, to two men and a boy, at 4s. 6d. per ton; the lode two boys, at 5/- per fathom; the ground is a little harder, and water issuing copiously from the end, but no appearance of the lode yet. The 124 cross-cut, to sink shaft, on the Elisha lode, are getting on very favourably with stoping the ground from the 30 to the 40. The lode in these stopes is 18 in. wide, and worth 4/- per fathom; stoping at 5s. per fathom. The lode in the back of the 30, west of Colver's shaft, on the Elisha lode, is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin. This ground is set on tribute, at 10s. in 1/- The lode in the stopes in bottom of the adit, west from engine shaft, on the Beacon lode, is 20 in. wide, and worth 7/- per fm.

ton; the lode still presents a kindly appearance, and is worth 15/- per fathom. The 121 stope, west of Pascoe's to four men and two boys, at 30s. per fathom; the lode is worth 6/- per fathom. The 104 winze is now held to the 114, four men are now stoping east and west of the same, at 7s. 6d. per fathom; the lode is worth 15/- per fathom. The 104 stope, to two men and one boy, at 35/- per fathom; the lode is worth 5/- per fathom. The 94 stope, to a man and a boy, at 30s. per fathom; the lode is worth 5/- per fathom. The 94 end, east of cross-cut, to two men, at 6/- 5s. per fathom. The 104 end, east of cross-cut, to four men, at 50s. per fathom; this rise is intended to take the stuff from the 104 stopes, and when holed, will very much expedite the discharge of tinstuff from these stopes. The 84 winze, east of Pass, to two men, at 7/- per fathom; the lode is worth 5/- per fathom; this winze is just over the 94 end. We have to-day set to 62 men and 9 boys on turnwork, and 8 men on tribute, at 10s. in 1/- There is no new feature in the mine requiring special notice since the last account meeting. Notwithstanding the serious drop in tin, the chief points in the mine are being urged on with all the force at our command.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS.—Thomas Parkyn, Feb. 20: We are driving towards the north lode, and I am expecting to intersect it in a few days. I hope to do so by this day week. Till then I have nothing new to report to you.

STIPERDONNS CONSOLS.—W. T. Harris, Feb. 14: Pitchford's level is much more promising, and the lode indicates a change for the better. Good progress is being made. In Squiller's level east we have cut into the hanging side of the lode, and are now driving upon the south portion. The lode is of great width, composed of a congenial mixture of barytes, decomposed manganese, rock, and clay, and promising for producing lead as driven forward and in depth. No change in any other portion of the mine.

SUCCESS, RUSHY CLIFF, AND NANCY CONSOLS.—Henry Francis, Feb. 19: I have just finished the dialling of the old Roman works, and I find that the north east corner of Nancy shaft will get into these works by sinking 10 ft. further, and I must here observe that I am now more than ever convinced of the certain success that will be met with in the sinking of this shaft, for at all points in these old works there is every evidence of a great deposit of ore being found in close proximity to it. In Rushy Cliff adit level we are driving through No. 8 cross vein, which is composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, spots of ore, crystallised spar, &c., forming together one of the most promising veins that can possibly be seen. We have gone 5 ft. through this vein, but have not yet got to the south wall of it.

TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, Feb. 18: The drivage east of the trial shaft, on the manganese lode, is being pushed on with all possible speed with a full staff of men day and night, in order to get up and make the communications with the former workings so soon as the nature of the work will admit.

TANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, Feb. 12: There is no change worthy of note here since last week's report. We are getting on with the pitwork, the main rods being in place down to 3 fms. below the 130. It may not be out of place, however, to say that the great lode mentioned in previous reports as standing in the footwall or south side of the shaft, &c., at the 90, is now cut into 6 ft. (spar and lead), and there is yet no sign of being through it.

TREGARDOCK.—J. and T. Sparge, Feb. 19: No. 1 stope in back of deep adit is still turning out good rocks of lead ore, and is from 3 to 4 feet wide. No. 2, Rowe's stope, in back of same level, is not quite so good as last reported, and is still yielding good work for market. We intend to take down the lode in deep adit east our next, and will report the result; the ground is harder than we expected, which makes progress slow in driving. However, indications are such that we expect to find the lode good when taken down. All other work is being pushed on as fast as possible.

TREREIGH WOOD.—E. Hosking, J. Harris, Feb. 18: Setting Report: The 44, to drive west of the engine-shaft, by eight men, at 10/- 10s. per fathom, and 2s. 6d. per ton of stuff; the lode for the part carrying is worth 40/- per fathom. The 44, to drive east of the cross-course, by six men, at 7/- per fathom; in this end there is a very kindly lode, producing stamping work. The 44, to drive east of cross-cut on the north part, by two men, at 4/- 10s. per fathom; the lode is looking more kindly, and producing saving work for tin. To stope the side and back of the 44, west of engine-shaft, by three men, at 5s. per ton; the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 15/- per fathom. To stope below the 24, east of engine-shaft, by four men and two boys, at 6s. per ton; the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 16/- per fathom. To stope the north side of the 34, east of Harris's winze, by eight men, at 8s. per ton; the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 28/- per fathom. To stope above the 34, east and west of Harris's winze, by 10 men, at 8s. per ton; the lode is 10 ft. wide, and worth 35/- per fathom. To stope below the 34, west of engine-shaft, by six men, at 5s. per ton; the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 12/- per fathom. To stope the south part of the lode above the 21, west of cross-course, by three men, at 5s. 6d. per ton; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 17/- per fathom. The 21, to drive south through the lode, by two men, at 12/- per fathom; the lode is large, and yielding stamping work. To stope below the 24, west of Nut Bottom shaft, by three men, at 8s. per ton; the lode is worth 8/- per fathom.

TREREIGH WOOD UNITED.—Jas. Brown, Feb. 19: We are getting on very well in completing our pitwork from the 40 to the adit, and we hope to have this completed by the end of next week. We have the necessary pitwork on the mine to drop to the 50; we have had a very difficult piece of work in getting down and fixing the main rods. We are pushing on everything as fast as we possibly can, and will send you a full report next week.

VAN CONSOLS.—J. Roach and W. T. White, Feb. 19: The 30 fm. level, east of western engine shaft, has not been extended much since our last advice, the water being in through the wheel being ice-bound, but we are now in fork and the drivage resumed. The new winze sinking under the 15 fm. level, east of Gundry's, in the course of ore recently discovered, is improving as the sinking progresses, and is now yielding from 4½ to 5 tons of lead per fathom, that is, for 6 ft. in width, and from the great change in the matrix, and other indications, we believe we are now on the top of a very large deposit of lead. We have resumed the drivage of the 15 east, where the lode is fully 15 ft. wide, and we estimate the yield at some 5 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in adit level east is without alteration. No. 4 winze sinking under this level is now opening out profitable ore ground, at present yielding 1 ton of lead per fathom. The stopes throughout the mine are yielding fair quantities of ore. The men are busily engaged in cutting ground for eister, and making all necessary preparations for sinking Gundry's engine-shaft. The severity of the weather has greatly retarded dressing operations and other surface work. We have sampled 50 tons of lead, for sale on the 25th inst.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, John Pryor, Feb. 18: There is no particular change in the value of the stopes in the back of the 55 since last reported on; the three stopes are still producing close upon 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode east of rise will yield fully 1 ton per fathom, and has an improved appearance. The lode in the 42, west of cross-course, will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, and is in a good channel of ground. There is no change to notice in the lode in the 30, east of shaft, and we believe we have a good piece of ore ground standing in that direction.

WEST CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, R. Naracarrow, W. Nicholls, Feb. 19: The 140, east of the new engine-shaft cross-cut, is worth 15/- per fathom, and west 20/- per fathom. The 130 west, on the middle part, is worth 15/- per fathom, and west, on the south part, 25/- per fathom. The 140 ends at Hawke's are at present unproductive. The stopes look well, but there is a falling off in the tribute pitches.

WEST ESGAIR LLÉ.—R. Harvey, Feb. 19: The frost has entirely cleared away, and the sinking of Hamilton's engine-shaft, in the eastern mine, is progressing well.—Western Mine: The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level, will yield on an average 2 tons of ore per fathom. No change of importance in the 20, east of shaft, with the exception that we are draining the water fast from the winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. level; as our cross-cut is extending south I expect to effect a communication here shortly. The whole of the machinery is in good working order, and the remainder of the ore to complete the 100 tons will be delivered at Aberystwyth to-day; this would have been sent off long since, had it not been for the delay occasioned by the frosty weather.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, Feb. 19: The shaft has been completed and made good for drawing from the 16 to the 26, and we have driven about 3 fathoms east and same distance west. The lode in these ends looks well, and is worth 15/- per fathom. The 16 east has improved, with a large and well-defined lode, worth 11/- per fathom. The surface work is being proceeded with, and with the strictest regard to economy. A detailed report will be sent next week.

WEST MARIA.—W. Skewis, N. Coward, Feb. 19: West Maria Lode: Fair progress is being made in sinking Willesford's shaft by the side of the lode below the 93. No lode has been taken down in the 93 west since it was last reported worth 30/- per fathom for copper, the men having since then been driving by its side; it will be taken down next week. The men in the stope in the back of the 93 west are going up by the side

the circumference or sides of the vessel above the float. It is essential, however, that the holes or openings just alluded to shall be larger in area than the area of the pipes by which the gas or air is conveyed into or delivered from the carburetor.

UNITED BITUMINOUS COLLIERIES.—These shares have been in great demand during the week, owing to the excellent reports from the Weig Colliery. The coal is of first-rate quality, and when the new pit is finished the company will be in a position to make daily output of 150 tons from this colliery alone. Most encouraging reports also come to hand respecting the fire-brick department. A ready sale is obtained for all that can be produced at very remunerative prices. It is estimated that when the new kiln is finished 200,000 bricks per month can be turned out to sell at a profit of about 3d. per 1000. This alone will yield a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital issued. It is expected that the company will eventually pay 40 per cent. per annum.

WEST ESGAIR LLE.—The frost having disappeared and more congenial weather set in, the works have been proceeding in full force during the past week. At the Eastern Mine the men are busily employed sinking the shaft below the 24, in order to get under the course of ore gone down in the bottom of that level, and valued at 4 tons of lead ore or 6d. per fathom. There is every probability that they will complete their bargain in the specified time. The shaft is going down by the side of the lode, but carrying the hanging wall on its north side. A few days back a hole was fired in this wall, and some of the finest stones of lead ever seen in the mine were taken out. This is conclusive evidence that the ore is holding down. A practical and cautious gentleman lately expressed the belief that at this part of the mine they were about to open up the richest and largest course of lead ore that has been seen in Cardiganshire for many years; only a short time is now required to verify this assertion. The machinery is all in good working order. At the Western Mine the upper dressing-floor is approaching completion, when the returns will be greatly increased. Cleaning ore for market at the lower floor is necessarily impeded whilst this work is in progress; nevertheless, 50 tons have been sent to the smelters this week. They have not a sufficient quantity of ore-stuff broken from the lode to supply the crusher for at least four months to come. Stoping has accordingly been discontinued, and the monthly expenditure will thereby be greatly reduced without lessening the returns. The lode at this part is from 30 to 40 ft. wide, carrying ore throughout. The quantity of reserves is, therefore, practically inexhaustible. All the machinery is in good order and working well. The dressing-floors are laid out all with the latest improved appliances for rendering ore marketable at a minimum of cost. The water power is great, and equal to double what is required.

THE RIO TINTO COMPANY have received a trial shipment of ore, which has been purchased by a leading firm of smelters in Swansea. Notwithstanding that this ore has been brought down by the present imperfect and expensive means of communication, it leaves a very favourable result to the company.

** With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Dr. Percy's Lectures on "Metals" at the Royal School of Mines—Mining in Australia—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Diamonds and Gold in South Africa—Minerals for the Promotion of Scientific Industry—Explorers', Miners', and Metallurgists' Companion—Meetings of the Mammoth Copperopolis, English and Australian, Ohio, Old Treburtree, East Nant-y-Mwyn, Bog, Botallack, Bedford Consols, North Roscar, Boscastle, West Downs, South Wheal Crofty, Littledean Woodsdale Coal, Mwynwy Iron Ore, and Mold Argoed Colliery Companies, &c.—Original Correspondence: Mineral Wealth of Queensland; Thames Gold Field, New Zealand (G. F. Hosking); Mining in New South Wales (R. Adams); Mount Bischoff Tin Mines, Tasmania (J. Hunt); Emma Mine; Utah Silver-Lead Company (J. P. Sewell, T. Bennett); Richmond Consolidated Mining Company (J. Elliott); Flaxstaff Mining Company (W. Maitland); Notes on a Journey in India in 1861 (J. Harrison); Barrencheena Nitrate of Soda Company at Yaque and Lima (J. B. Leigh); Desulphurising and Chloro-silver Ores (J. S. Phillips); Cornish Tin Mining; Miners' Conversations—Agent and John (N. Ender); N. Ender on America and its Mining; Mexico and its Mines (R. Tredinnick); Royalty of Cornish Mines (R. Tredinnick); Observations on Mining (R. Knapp); Mine Payments—Lunar or Calendar Months; South Condurrow; Halkin Mountain—the South Prince Patrick Mine; Mangold Head Mining Company; Gunnis Lake (Clitters) Mine; Bensberg Lead Mining and Smelting Company (F. Williams), &c.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, FEB. 20, 1874.

	COPPER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	IRON.	per ton.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected... p. ton	88	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
Tough cake and tile.	86	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
Sheathing & sheets...	94	0	0	96	0	0	0	0
Bolts	96	0	0	98	0	0	0	0
Bottoms	97	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
Old...	85	0	0	—				
Burra Burra	87	0	0	88	0	0	0	0
Wire ...per lb.	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tubes...	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
BRASS.								
Sheets...	101	—	11d.					
Wire	101½d.	—	—					
Tubes	112d.	—	11½d.					
YELLOW METAL sheathing	82d.	—	84d.					
Sheets	82d.	—	—					
SPELTER.								
per ton.								
Foreign on the spot...	24	12	6-25	0	0	0	0	0
" to arrive ...	24	12	6	25	0	0	0	0
ZINC.								
In sheets	30	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	19	0	0	19	10	0	0	0
TIN.								
English blocks ...	£110	0	0	111	0	0	0	0
Do., bars (in lbs.)	111	0	0	112	0	0	0	0
Do., refined	113	0	0	114	0	0	0	0
Baileys	106	0	0	108	0	0	0	0
Straits	105	0	0	107	0	0	0	0
TIN PLATES.								
per box.								
IC Charcoal, 1st qua... £1 17	17	0	1	19	0	0	0	0
IX Do., 1st quality ...	2	3	0	2	5	0	0	0
IC Do., 2d quality ...	1	15	0	1	17	0	0	0
IX Do., 2d quality ...	2	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
IC Coke	1	9	6	1	11	0	0	0
IX Ditto	1	15	6	1	17	0	0	0
Canada plates, p. ton.	19	0	0	—				
Ditto, at works...	18	10	0	—				

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less.

Terme plates 2s. per box below tin plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—The dulness in the Metal Trade, to which allusion has already been made, may have been intensified by various extraneous causes, such as the general election and the winter quarter of the year, during which business is usually circumscribed, but had there been an existing demand, with a probability of profitable returns, neither the elections nor the season of the year would have materially hindered the execution of such orders. The prevailing dulness is only to be accounted for by the slackness of demand, and this is not confined to the metal trade alone, but appears to permeate almost all commercial and manufacturing industries. The monetary position of America is far from satisfactory, and general distress is prevalent there, consequently limiting the demand from that quarter. In France likewise the heavy taxation, resulting from the large indemnity, is now being felt, and consequently trade is contracted in that country within very narrow limits; indeed, the financial difficulties of last year were more widely spread, and the effects thereof have been far deeper than were originally imagined, and once again the return to healthy activity of trade has been negatively by some unfortunate circumstance, leaving the markets, especially so on the Continent, in a state of depression worse than before. But for all this, so far as the metal trade is concerned, it would appear that, unless some unforeseen circumstance should prevent, a return to prosperity may be expected before long. The price of coal and raw material is on the decrease, and it is probable that there may be a still further fall. Without doubt production has been materially lessened, but consumption has been going on, and stocks are consequently very generally reduced below the average of years. There are indications that the markets are in a sensitive condition, and lower prices would not only induce consumers to give out orders, but dealers would at the same time in all probability be disposed to take advantage of such an opportunity for the replenishment of their stocks. Notwithstanding the monetary crisis and panics which have been endured elsewhere, this country escaped in the main, and is only experiencing the reflex influence, therefore the return to a condition of healthy activity will be less difficult at home than abroad.

COPPER.—Our market this week has presented a quiet and rather gloomy appearance. The demand for all kinds and from all parts has been limited, and to effect sales sellers have been compelled to submit to some further concessions in price both for English and foreign, but buyers have not been induced to purchase more than is wanted for immediate requirements, and for which they have indents. The tendency of the market at the present time is apparently downwards, and before any large amount of business is likely to be transacted it will, in all probability, be found necessary to accept some material reduction in quotations. The stocks of copper in England are, undoubtedly, kept up far beyond all probable requirements. During the past year, in which the consumption of copper exceeded rather more than the average of previous years, did not affect the stock to a greater extent than about 3000 to 4000 tons of Chili bars, and the quantity always available remained rather over 20,000 tons. Now, if the future supplies are likely to be equal to those of recent years, and there is no particular reason to suppose that there will be any considerable falling off, then the present stock is perfectly unnecessary to be maintained at anything like existing figures. It would seem that under these circumstances when the demand is not likely to affect the stock to a greater extent than 3000 or 4000 tons that double that quantity (about 6000 tons or so) would be ample, but to prevent any scarcity it might be extended (say) even to 10,000 or 12,000 tons. This being so, the stock in England of Chili bars is just about double to what is ever likely to be really wanted, and the only way to dispose of these superfluous 10,000 tons will be to offer such an inducement in price to smelters and consumers as will make it worth their while to increase their holdings. On Saturday last g.o.b. realised 78½d. per ton cash, and 80d. per ton cash, and 82d. per ton cash, and 84d. per ton cash. On Monday the market opened a shade stronger, 79d. per ton being paid for g.o.b. for 80 tons, and 200 tons reported 78d. 10s. cash, and Burra 88d. per ton cash, and 80 tons reported 78d. 10s. cash, and Burra 88d. per ton cash.

three months. On Tuesday the same prices for Chili were repeated, as were also those for Wallaroo. On Wednesday cash price for Chili bars still remained at 78d. 10s. to 79d. one month, 79d. 10s. three months; Burra, 88d. On Thursday Chili bars receded to 78d., and 1200 tons regulars was sold at 15s. 6d.; Wallaroo, 88d. 10s. to 89d., the market closing very quiet. Business has been done to-day in Chili bars at 78d., both for cash and prompt one month, and 77d. 10s. for cash, closing sellers at this price. In yellow metal there is less firmness, and sellers are not unwilling to take orders at slightly lower rates.

IRON.—Up to the date of the receipts of the last report from South Wales, electioneering business still continued to engross universal attention. This, however, is now over, and it is expected that masters and men will now turn from politics to business. The Merthyr boroughs are well represented in Parliament by Mr. Fothergill, who has a very important interest in both the coal and iron trades of South Wales. For some weeks past there has been but very little doing, and exports of iron from South Wales generally were small. From the North of England reports of lower prices of pig-iron have been received. No. 3 is quoted from 8s. to 8s. 6d., and it is believed lower prices would be accepted by second hands; No. 4 forged pig, 7s. 6d. In this district also business has been very much interrupted, and prices have shown some irregularity in consequence. Still, however, quotations, on the whole, are lower than they have ruled for nearly two years. This can only be accounted for by the existence of one predominating cause—that of diminished demand, and this diminished demand is again caused by the high prices for finished iron, which has driven a portion of the trade to foreign countries. There was a slight improvement in enquiry, and orders have been booked more readily during the past week or so; but still, a very considerable impetus must be given to the trade before an average amount of work can be supplied to the various firms now in operation. In the present state of the pig-iron market, of which the tendency is still towards lower prices, it is not to be expected that buyers of finished iron will be disposed to give out their orders for more than very limited quantities. Should the price of coal decline in similar ratio to that of pig-iron, it may be at the same time to consolidate a rearrangement of the wages question; in that case manufacturers of finished iron will be in a position to accept contracts at lower quotations, still retaining for themselves a fair margin of profit. Up to date there is no material alteration in the price of merchant iron, but the expectation is that possibly somewhat lower rates will rule before long. With regard to Scotch and pig-iron the market has been very flat, and has fallen considerably in price. The prices of makers' iron, however, at the present time is nominal. At the opening of the week mixed numbers were sold at 96s., since which time prices have tended downward. On Tuesday sales were made as low as 92s. 6d., and on Wednesday prices as low as 91s. 9d. On Thursday still greater reduction was made, 88s. 6d. being taken, closing buyers 89s. 6d.

SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Feb. 15, 1873	Tons	8,050
Week ending Jan. 14, 1874		7,138

Decrease

912

Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873..... 23,428

To day prices of mixed numbers have fluctuated—89s. 6d. and 90s., and the market is still rather unsettled.

LEAD.—In respect to this metal the market has remained in a very unsettled state, and the effect of the failures in this branch of business is to create greater want of confidence in the future stability of prices. Our quotations must be considered nominal, as a considerable amount of under selling is still going on, and until the stock thrown on the market in consequence of these bankrupt firms is cleared off there will be no dependence on quotations.

SPELTER.—This metal is again lower, and on Tuesday last Silesian changed hands at 24d. 12s. 6d., both on the spot and for arrival; and on Thursday 24d. 5s. was accepted for Silesian at outports; 160 tons of zinc were offered for public sale, 110 tons of which were sold at 29d. 12s. 6d. down to 29d. 7s. 6d.

QUICKSILVER is again dearer, 19d. 10s. for bottle having been paid during the week for small quantities.

TIN.—There is no improvement to chronicle in this market, either as regards demand or prices. Consumers continue to buy sparingly, and only in such quantities as to cover sales of the manufactured article. The arrivals of Australian tin exhibit no falling off, and this naturally tends to weaken prices. There will be little or no chance of a recovery until it is known at what price the future supplies of Australian tin can come forward; and unless some material reduction in shipments to this country takes place shortly, prices no doubt will continue to drop. The sales of all foreign tin at the present time are attended with very considerable loss, but the new source of supply has proved so unexpected that it has exceeded all expectations of the holders and importers of Straits and Banca tin.

COPPER—(J. Pitcairn-Campbell, Liverpool).—Business transacted during the fortnight comprises about 1900 tons bars at 83d. down to 78d. per ton; 48 tons Corocoro Barilla, at 17s. 7½d.; 554 tons ore at Swansea at 18s. 6d., and 200 tons regulus, at 16s. per unit. Arrivals here during the fortnight of West Coast, S.A., produce:—Sorata, from Valparaiso, 400 tons bars, 50 tons Bailla; Valparaiso, from Carrizal, 78 tons regulus; San Fernando, from Carrizal, 550 tons regulus; Zeta, from Guayaquil, 50 tons ingots. At Swansea, Epsilon, from Chanaral, 81 tons regulus; Marquis of Worcester, from Pan de Azucar, 630 tons ore; Coronel, from Carrizal, 600 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, we estimate at—

Ores. Regulus. Bars. Ingots. Barilla.

Liverpool 1433 2028 15,125 150 100

Swansea 3227 5391 2,280 — —

Total 4630 7419 17,405 150 100

Representing about 21,900 tons fine copper, against 24,900 tons Feb. 15, 1873; 12,800 tons Feb. 15, 1872; 21,400 tons Feb. 15, 18

buted to the costs of management in Utah. On the whole, after 120,000^t. has been returned to the proprietors as against the capital of 300,000^t, the mine is reported to have better prospects than when it was purchased: the coming year must show what can be done by the application of economy and experience in its management, and no fear is entertained about satisfactory results. Last Chance, 1 to 1½; Tecoma, 15-16th to 1-16th. Utah, 1½ to 1½; in another column we give full account of the special meeting held on Tuesday last. A very animated discussion took place on the present position of the mines, and some of the speakers expressed an opinion that smelting would have to be recommended to enable the company to reap the whole advantage of their immense reserves of ore. A call of 10s. per share was made, making the shares fully paid.

Richmond, 5½ to 6½. Cable received, "Week's run, \$19,000, one furnace." This is an improvement of \$1000 on the last week's return from one furnace. Mine reported looking well. The effects of the improvement in the condition of the reserves, now being steadily carried out, will, no doubt, be visible in the results as soon as the spring campaign fairly opens. It is a great point gained during the winter to be able to keep the staff and men together, even though the actual profit for the time should not be large. We are informed that the amount required to pay the dividend due on Feb. 28 was forwarded to the company on Saturday last. The circular just issued by Wells, Fargo and Co. states the yield of bullion in America for 1873 to have been \$72,258,693. Of this amount the State of Nevada, in which Eureka is situated, produced \$35,254,507, being more than half the total yield from all the other States. Fifteen mines are enumerated as having paid dividends in 1873, amounting to \$14,210,500, being an average of 16 per cent. on their present market price. In the face of these facts it is absurd to speak of American mines as all failures. Eberhardt, 3½ to 4; advices to hand state that ore has been struck in the central drift, and also that ore continues in the Ridsdale drift. South Aurora, 3 to 4. Mineral Hill raisings for the week ending Jan. 26 amounted to 40 tons of ore of an average grade of \$50 per ton. New Pacific, 2 to 3. Mr. J. D. Pringle writes that he has commenced work in the 400 feet level, on the North Star ledge, and writes as though he anticipated a discovery.

Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 4½; the agent writes, dated Jan. 27:—"The general appearance of the mine is very satisfactory, the stoves are now all in good mineral, and some parts exceedingly rich. Today we made an assay from ore taken from No. 1 stope, 5th level, which gave 2685 ozs. of silver per ton; of course, we do not expect this high grade of ore to continue throughout the working, but what does come out must certainly increase the value of our next shipment, as well as our second-class sent to the mill. The 6th level is now in 68 ft. west, and I think we shall have the same ore as we have in the 5th. The 39th shipment will be dispatched the beginning of February." This will make two shipments on the way to Liverpool, which are expected to realise at least 2500^t. Sales at the mine for the week—Second class, \$1346·42; third class, \$1465·11.

The shares of the various Hydraulic Mining Companies have been in steady request all the week, and prices are a shade firmer at the close of business. Malpaso, 3 to 1½; a meeting of shareholders of this company is called for Tuesday next to sanction the issue of 10,000^t. preference shares upon very favourable terms. The new capital is to be used to bring on to the mine an increased supply of water. The gravel, which is of enormous extent, has now been proved to be exceedingly rich, and even with the small head of water now available, and in the preliminary work of running an open-cut to the main bank, the mine is more than paying its cost.

Rica, 2 to 3. Malabar, 2 to 3; a very satisfactory report from the company's general agent (which will be found in another column) has been received, giving an account of his examination of the present state of the works. He fully verifies the economy and efficiency which Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Anderson have exercised in the opening out of the mine. Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; in another column we publish a letter from the superintendent. He was washing steadily at date, although a little hindered by the weather. The drill had been fixed, and would be started forthwith, so as to press the Yankee tunnel forward as fast as possible.

Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 3½; the letters in this week have been anticipated by the telegram announcing the clean-up; everything was progressing in a satisfactory manner. Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 5½; washing is being continued as usual, and a good clean-up is expected about March 15. Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; no change since last advices; all the works were progressing as usual, and washing as already advised. Chontales, 3 to 1; the advices appear in another column; the net profit for December was 380^t; 1410 tons were crushed, which produced 352 ozs. of gold, or an average of 5 dwt. per ton, of the value of 98s.

Port Phillip, 3 to 3½; the quantity of quartz crushed during the month ending Dec. 3 was 4674 tons, and 27 tons of pyrites treated; the gold obtained was 1207 ozs. 2 dwts., or an average of 5 dwts. 4 qrs. per ton; the receipts were £425^t, and the payments £422^t, including 1062^t for firewood and timber contracts, leaving a profit on the month of 400^t, which, added to last month's balance, made the amount carried forward 1809^t. During the corresponding period last year, 5212 tons of quartz were crushed, and 20 tons of pyrites treated, from which were obtained 927 ozs. 10 dwts. of gold, or an average of 3 dwts. 12 grs., resulting in a loss of 375^t.

Scottish Australian, 1½ to 2; the sales of coal during November amounted to 12,642 tons; the returns for December were expected to be moderate. The miners at Cadia were continuing their operations, and from the date of the last report (when 76 ozs. of gold had been raised) they had up to Dec. 19 increased the quantity altogether to 148 ozs.

Van, 30 to 35; the mine remains much as last reported. Very little can be done as yet in the 75, as the water is issuing very strongly from the lode. Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; large buying orders at the present unjustifiably depressed prices remain unsupplied. The report in another column states the lode in the 15 fathom level under adit, 45 fms. shallower than the 60 under adit in the Van Mine, is producing 5 tons of lead per fathom, and the winze sinking under the same level is worth for lead for the length of the winze—only 8 ft.—4 to 5 tons per fathom. Bog, 2 to 1; the sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing very well, the lode continuing good. At the general meeting, on Tuesday, the shareholders authorised the raising of 15,000^t, and it was announced at the meeting that one of the directors had offered to lend the company 5000^t, which amount the board thought ample. Pennerley, 1½ to 2; there is no change noticeable here. The lode in the bottom still holds good.

Derwent shares are being quietly absorbed by influential capitalists; a considerable number of the shares have been taken up by a few gentlemen who recently visited these famous mines. It is understood that the enterprise is introduced under the same favourable auspices as some of the present leading lead mines that now pay regular quarterly dividends and command substantial premiums in the market.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—

Bog, 2½ to 3; Carn Brea, 39 to 40; East Van, 1½ to 2; East Lovell, 9½ to 10½; East Caradon, 1 to 1½; Great Laxey 12½ to 13; Great Wheal Vor, 1 to 1½; Perrins Beach, 3½ to 4½; Pennerley, 1½ to 2; Roman Gravels, 16½ to 18½; Tincroft, 3½ to 4½; Tankerville, 8½ to 9½; Van, 30 to 35; Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; West Chiverton, 5½ to 5½; West Tankerville, 1½ to 2; Wheal Grenville, 4½ to 5½; Alma and Tinto, 2½ to 3½; West Bank, 2 to 2½; Birdseye Creek, 3 to 3½; Cedar Creek, 2 to 2½; Colorado Terrible, 3 to 3½; Cape Copper, 28½ to 28½; Chontales, 3 to 3½; Don Pedro, 3 to 3½ dia.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 3½ to 4; Emma, 3½ to 3½; Flagstaff, 3 to 3½; Last Chance, 1 to 1½; Malpaso, 3 to 1; St. John del Rey, 190 to 200; Sweetland Creek, 4½ to 5½; San Pedro, 2 to 2½; Tecoma, 15-16 to 1-16 Utah; 1½ to 1½; Malabar, 2 to 3½; Richmond, 5½ to 6½; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Holecombe Valley, 2½ to 3½; West Edgar Lie, 2½ to 3½.

COLLIERY AND IRON COMPANIES.—The characteristic feature of the week has been the steady and absorbing demand for the shares of the United Bituminous Collieries. Heavy buying orders have been received from the country, and several hundreds of shares have changed hands. Very soon, we understand, the Weig Colliery will be in full swing, when the returns of coal will be almost doubled. The profits made from coke and fire-bricks must not be lost sight of, the latter forms an item of revenue nearly as valuable as the coal; and several hundred thousands will be turned out annually. It may be worth bearing in mind that these collieries, from their central

position in South Wales, are tolerably independent of market fluctuations in prices. The shares close firm at 1½ to 1½.

Some enquiry has also prevailed for Littledean Woodside Colliery, but the shares are seldom dealt in, and close quotations cannot be had. We believe them to be 5 to 5½. A good business has been done in Cardiff and Swansea. We have been given to understand that the current earnings up to date would suffice for division of 8s. 6d. per share. Shares are well worth buying at the present moment, the quotations (3½ to 4½) being unduly low. Marabella Iron, 4½ to 4½; the meeting will be held early next month—on the 3rd. Rhymey, 45 to 47, rise of 1½, on the week; the annual meeting is called for the 25th inst. Monkland Iron, 7½ to 8; Ebbo Vale, 22, 23; Chatterley Iron, 45, 47½; Hopkins Gilkes, 9 to 9½; Bowring Iron, 75 to 80; Boleklow A, 30 to 31 prem.; Silkstone and Dodworth, 22½ to 23 prem.; Silkstone Fall, 5½ to 5½; Central Swedish Iron, 7½ to 8½; Nant-y-Glo and Blaina, 55 to 60; New Sharston, 12 to 14 (13½ paid), and 15 to 16 (17½ paid); the statutory meeting was held at the offices in Old Jewry, when the directors' report was adopted. On 5000 shares it appears that the call of 4d. due in April has already been paid, and by this means possession has been held of the collieries since Nov. 20; and from that date to Dec. 30, the output has amounted to over 19,000 tons, or more than a daily average of 600 tons. Few transactions are recorded in the shares.

An extraordinary meeting will be held on the 10th proximo to confirm the resolution by which Clause 126 in the company's Articles, to which exception has been taken by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, has been rescinded. Welsh Freehold, 5 to 5½, with a good enquiry; they have over 32,000,000 of coal, and over 9,000,000 tons of iron ore unwon, with an estate of 1312 acres on which no rent is payable. The directors have further taken on lease a new mineral property of 700 acres. Dunraven Adare, 8½ to 9; Clea Hill Colliery, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Newport Abercarn, 2½ to 3; West Mostyn, 2½ to 2½; Branyce and Cadley, 1½ to 2. Fitzroy Bessemer, par to 1 prem.; the directors are in receipt of advices from the manager in New South Wales, dated Dec. 27. For some time past every possible exertion has been directed to the railway leading into the coal valley. By the end of this month it is believed the road will be ready for the rails. The distance from the works will not be more than 3½ miles, and it is proposed to order a small locomotive forthwith. Three seams of coal, all good for the manufacture of pig-iron, are being actively driven into, and the moment the railway is completed they will blow in the furnace. The price of finished iron remains high in the colony, and will do so for some years to come. Private and Government orders from Sydney have been largely received, which will leave a much wider margin of profits than our home ironmasters are accustomed to receive. Altogether the prospects appear to be most encouraging. Merry and Cuninghame, 3½ to 4. Original Hartlepool, 10½ to 11½; the ordinary meeting will be held on the 25th inst. Chillington Iron, 6½ to 7. Mwyndy Iron Ore, 1½ to 2½; at the meeting on Wednesday the directors' report was adopted and a dividend of 4s. per share declared, carrying 2575^t. forward.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2020 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 8890^t. 16s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 937.14s.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 47.8s.; quantity of fine copper, 154 tons 4 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.	
Jan. 22	3347	£ 97 3 0	7	£ 4 1 0	11s. 7d.	£57 15 6	
Feb. 5	1848	93 5 0	7½	4 9 6	11 7½	58 1 0	
	17	10 20	93 14 0	7½	4 8 0	11 6½	57 12 6

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 16. 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

Messrs. Grant Brothers and Co., as bankers and agents in Europe, are inviting subscriptions, at 90^t per 100^t bond, for 1000 SEVEN PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE BONDS of 100^t each, repayable in ten years, of the RIVER PLATE AND BRAZIL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, formed to complete the chain of communication between Europe and South America, by connecting by a submarine cable the city of Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil, with the cities of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. For this purpose an exclusive privilege for 60 years (therein differing from nearly all other telegraph companies) has been granted by the Imperial Government of Brazil. By this concession facilities will be afforded to the important commercial districts of the River Plate and (by the Transandine telegraph system) to Valparaiso and the West Coast of South America, not only for intercommunication, but also for communicating by telegraph directly with Europe. The submarine cables, about 1130 miles in length, have been constructed by Siemens Brothers, and the first portion has already left England, and the remainder will be shipped within about a week. An agreement has been entered into with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, whose line extends from Para to Rio de Janeiro, to work and maintain, free of charge, all the cables of this company, and to pay to this company for the term of 40 years 20 per cent. of the gross receipts of the entire system between Para on the north and Montevideo on the south. An agreement has also been made between the Montevideo and Brazilian Telegraph Company—whose cable extends from Montevideo to the Brazilian frontier, and which was laid on Sept. 6 last—by which that company agrees to hand over its cable to this company, receiving for the same 3 per cent. out of the 20 per cent. to be received by this company from the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. Upon the net receipts coming to this company from the working of the cables and the land lines the debenture bonds now for subscription are secured as a first charge by a deed of mortgage duly executed to trustees for the bondholders. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The THAMES AND GENERAL LIGHTERAGE AND TRANSIT COMPANY, with a capital of 100,000^t, in shares of 5^t each, has been formed to organise a fleet of barges to facilitate the speedy transit of the shipping business, which it is stated is often impeded for want of this accommodation. The prospectus estimates that there are not fewer than 150 large firms, besides 50 coal merchants, 42 timber merchants, 42 brewers, 12 distillers, and 18 cereal and vegetable merchants, employing barges situated above London Bridge, and that the whole of these 320 establishments rely almost entirely upon the assistance of barges in loading and unloading. The prospectus further states that frequently under the present system great delay in connection with shipping a serious loss occurs. Besides, many vessels, especially grain laden, are compelled to unload and reload in a given time. The profits made by barge proprietors at present is 50 to 60 per cent. on the capital employed, and the present company anticipate earning, after making allowance for management and incidentals, 14½ per cent. per annum, so that in about seven years each investor may receive back the total amount invested. The company's proposed capital will put at least 200 barges on the river, with steam-tugs to work them, thus rendering them independent of wind and tide. At present there are 6000 barges only, equal to a tonnage of 240,000, which is far below the demand.

Scottish Australian, 1½ to 2; the sales of coal during November amounted to 12,642 tons; the returns for December were expected to be moderate. The miners at Cadia were continuing their operations, and from the date of the last report (when 76 ozs. of gold had been raised) they had up to Dec. 19 increased the quantity altogether to 148 ozs.

Van, 30 to 35; the mine remains much as last reported. Very little can be done as yet in the 75, as the water is issuing very strongly from the lode. Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; large buying orders at the present unjustifiably depressed prices remain unsupplied. The report in another column states the lode in the 15 fathom level under adit, 45 fms. shallower than the 60 under adit in the Van Mine, is producing 5 tons of lead per fathom, and the winze sinking under the same level is worth for lead for the length of the winze—only 8 ft.—4 to 5 tons per fathom. Bog, 2 to 1; the sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing very well, the lode continuing good. At the general meeting, on Tuesday, the shareholders authorised the raising of 15,000^t, and it was announced at the meeting that one of the directors had offered to lend the company 5000^t, which amount the board thought ample. Pennerley, 1½ to 2; there is no change noticeable here. The lode in the bottom still holds good.

Derwent shares are being quietly absorbed by influential capitalists; a considerable number of the shares have been taken up by a few gentlemen who recently visited these famous mines. It is understood that the enterprise is introduced under the same favourable auspices as some of the present leading lead mines that now pay regular quarterly dividends and command substantial premiums in the market.

TYRONE COAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

WANTED, by this Company, for their COLLIERIES, near DUNGANNON, IRELAND, a GOOD PRACTICAL CERTIFIED MANAGER. One capable of keeping the plans of the works preferred. Applications, stating salary & experience, to be addressed to—**SILAS EVANS, Secretary,** 9, Victoria Chambers, Belfast, February 16th, 1874.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to TAKE CHARGE of a SMALL MINE, by a PRACTICAL MINING CAPTAIN, who has had twenty-four years' experience in all branches of the profession, both under and over-ground. He is thoroughly conversant with dialling, mapping, and assaying ores. Good testimonials and references.

Address, "M. G." care of Mr. B. Morris, London and County Advertising Offices, 43, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as MANAGER of a SMALL, UNDER-MANAGER of a LARGE, MINING ESTABLISHMENT. The applicant has had several years' experience in the direction of mining works in Spain; has a fair knowledge of French, and a thorough knowledge of Spanish. Address, "W. G." care of Mr. J. H. Neale, No. 6, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

O R E S , &c.

I BUY at the highest prices:—
LEAD ORES.—LEAD-SILVER ORES.—SILVER-LEAD ORES.
SILVER-LEAD.—HARD LEAD.—ANTIMONIAL LEAD.
GOLD AND SILVER ORES.
ZINC AND LEAD ORES MIXED TOGETHER.

Particulars by letter. ARMAND FALLIZE, Ingénieur, à Liège (Belgium)

CAPPER PASS AND SON, BRISTOL,

ARE PURCHASERS OF
ANTIMONIAL LEAD, HARD LEAD, LEAD MATTE, LEAD SLAGS,
SULPHATE OF LEAD, LEAD ASHES, COPPER SLAGS, COPPER RE-
GULUS, TIN ASHES, ZINC ASHES, SPELTER DROSS, HARD SPELTER
and MIXED METALS, DROSS or REFUSE containing COPPER, LEAD
TIN, or ANTIMONY.

MR. JOHN HENRY POOLE, MINERAL AGENT, LIMPIAS, PROV. SANTANDER, SPAIN.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

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MANUFACTURER OF ORE-SEPARATING MACHINERY.
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Exploiting, Surveying, and Reporting concerning Mines and Mineral Lands.
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H A R D E N A N D S O N , MINING ENGINEERS AND GEOLOG

COALS.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL, S.W.
5th February, 1874.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., until Two o'clock p.m., for the following quantities of LAND ENGINE COALS, viz.:—

CHATHAM	14,400 tons.
SHEERNESS	4,300 "
PORTSMOUTH	11,000 "
DEVONPORT	7,700 "
PEMBROKE	1,400 "

Their Lordships do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the power of accepting any part of a tender.

Forms of tender, containing all particulars, may be obtained at this office, on application, either personal or by letter.

FRANCIS W. ROWSELL,
Superintendent of Contracts.

BRITISH OAK TIMBER.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL, S.W.
18th February, 1874.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED on TUESDAY, the 10th March next, until Two o'clock p.m., for—

TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED LOADS OF BRITISH OAK TIMBER, and TWO THOUSAND AND SIXTY BOAT CROOKS.

Their Lordships do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and they reserve to themselves the power of accepting any part of a tender.

Forms of tender, containing all particulars, may be obtained at this office, on written or personal application.

FRANCIS W. ROWSELL,
Superintendent of Contracts.

Notices to Correspondents.

** Much Inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

DIAMOND BORERS.—In October, 1872, a 4 in. diamond borer was used by Mr. John Vivian, at Lindal, in Furness, which brought up a 3 in. core; and since that time 5, 4, and 3 in. diamond borers, or crowns, have been constantly employed to bore holes varying from 500 to 1200 ft. deep. In the northern counties of England there are now holes 900, 1100, and 1200 ft. deep, from which 3 in. cores are daily brought to surface.

MR. ABSALOM BENNETT.—We have a parcel for this gentleman: will he state where it shall be forwarded.

Received,—“F. W. S.”—“E. N.”—“Emerald”—“J. T. B.” (Utah City)—John Hunt (Geelong)—“J. S. P.” (San Francisco). Two copies received: one shall be forwarded as requested.—“X. Y. Z.”

PRINCE PATRICK.—In the List of Sales of Lead Ore, in last week's Journal, the Prince Patrick is entered as selling 25 tons only instead of 35 tons, the actual sale.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINE SHARES.—We have frequently stated that, with regard to the quotations of many mine shares, it would be impossible to sell them at the quotations given in the Share List—or, indeed, to effect a sale at any price whatever in the market; yet, as the transactions are vouchered for as having taken place, we are bound to record the prices as business done. It should be understood, however, that the prices are only those obtained by the promoters or others in a similar position from the public.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the *Mining Journal*, post free, at the price of \$8 gold per annum, payable in advance, by remitting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray street, New York: or, direct to our Office, 26, Fleet street, E.C.

** The TITLE-PAGE and INDEX to VOLUME XLIII., for the year 1873, was published in the Supplement to the Journal of Jan. 24.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

THE MINING INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT.

Now that we have seen the last of the elections we are in a position to notice with unfailing accuracy to what extent the mining interest will be represented in the new Parliament. Seeing that mining is the actual groundwork of our prestige as the great manufacturing centre of the world, and that the product of our mines form the aliment of almost all our industries, it is of the greatest importance that the coal and iron trades of the country should be fully and ably represented in our legislative assemblies. We are, therefore, glad to find that although we have lost one or two gentlemen whom we should like to have seen in their former places, yet that the mining interest has been considerably strengthened in the House of Commons. Not only will there be an addition numerically, but there will be an undoubted increase, not only in practical ability but in effective speaking as well.

Mining and the manufacture of iron, it may be said, are businesses that can be carried on by the greatest in the land without loss of caste, and are the material sources of the revenues of some of the most illustrious names to be found in the peerage. Consequently the coal and iron trades will always find plenty of supporters in the House of Lords. Amongst those who are largely interested in those important industries we find the Premier Duke—the Duke of NORFOLK—who is not only a very extensive mineral owner, but also works a couple of collieries on his own account close to the town of Sheffield. In the same locality Earl FITZWILLIAM has several coal and ironstone pits, whilst the minerals in the West Riding are being raised on the estates of Earl MANNERS, Viscount HALIFAX, the Duke of LEEDS, Lord MEXBOROUGH, and other peers. In the southern part of the same vast field, commencing at Nottingham, the coal is now being sunk to on the estate of the Duke of ST. ALBANS, and has long been worked on the properties of the Duke of RUTLAND and the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. The latter, we believe, is the lessor of the greater part of the coal being raised by the well-known Staveley Company, whose area is nearly 6000 acres, the annual productive power being equal to 800,000 tons a-year. In the North of England the colliery proprietors include the names of the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, the Earl of LONSDALE, Earl DURHAM, Earl BECTIVE, Lord LECONFIELD, Lord DUNSDAY, and others. In Staffordshire, where it is worthy to note pig-iron was first made from pit coal, the early reputation of the county still adheres to it, and amongst the titled owners are Earl GRANVILLE, Earl DARTMOUTH, and Earl DUDLEY, who has several furnaces in blast at Dudley Port and Brierley Hill, as well as a large number of collieries in the same localities. His lordship may well feel proud of his position as a coal and iron master, seeing that it was a scion of his own house who succeeded, so far back as 1620, after overcoming more than ordinary difficulties, and a lifetime spent in the work, in making good pig-iron with ordinary pit coal, and, as he said at the time, “sold it to divers men yet living for 12/- per ton. I also made all sorts of cast-iron ware, such as brewing cisterns, pots, and mortars, better and cheaper than any yet made in these nations with charcoal.” In North and South Wales the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, the Marquis of BUTE, and Lord MOSTYN are well-known mineral owners, as are the Duke of BUCKLEIGH, the Duke of SUTHERLAND, and Lord ROSSLYN in Scotland. The owners of the clay mines of the South of England include the names of Earl MOUNT EDGCUMBE, Viscount FALMOUTH, Lord VIVIAN, and Lord ROBARTES. From the names we have given above, and which form only a portion of the titled owners of the minerals in the kingdom, it will be evident that the mining interest is very strong in the House of Lords.

In the new House of Commons some few losses have been sustained, the principal being Mr. G. ELLIOT, not only a very large employer of miners, but one of the leading mining engineers in the kingdom, having commenced life as a “pit lad” at a very early age. The *coup d'état* of Mr. GLADSTONE found Mr. ELLIOT in the field, and laboured under other disadvantages, which led to his being defeated, and

treated with considerable brutality by the pitmen of South Durham, who were indebted to him, perhaps, more than to any other man for their present position, and comparative immunity from danger whilst following their employment. We are glad to perceive, however, that Mr. ELLIOT's son has for the first time been returned to Parliament for the northern borough of Northallerton. One of the seats for South Durham has been secured by Mr. I. LOWTHIAN BELL, who is connected with the Walker Ironworks on the Tyne, and the Clarence Ironworks on the Tees, as well as with several collieries in that part of the county he now represents, the latter producing about 2000 tons of coal a-day, and the furnaces at the rate of 2000 tons of pig per year. Mr. BELL, who is a director of the North-Eastern Railway, is a gentleman of considerable scientific attainments, and, if we mistake not, is the President of the Iron and Steel Institute. He is a leading authority on all matters relating to the production of iron, and will consequently be a most valuable addition to the mining body having seats in the House of Commons. Mr. JOSEPH WHITWELL PEASE is another northern magnate who has been elected for Durham county. The honourable gentleman belongs to the well-known and greatly-respected Quaker firm of JOSEPH PEASE and partners, whose collieries in South Durham produce something like 1,400,000 tons of coal annually.

Northumberland, again, sends the Hon. G. LIDDELL, and the owner of the Weardale and Allendale lead mines, Mr. W. B. BEAUMONT, who may well be termed the “Lead King,” seeing that his mines are probably the most productive in the world, and who is also a large coalowner in Yorkshire, where he has an extensive estate. His cousin, Colonel BEAUMONT, the inventor of the diamond drill, has also been successful in maintaining the seat he held during the last Parliament. As in duty bound, we may say, the electors of Middleborough have again returned Mr. BOLCKOW, for it will be recollect that the very existence of that town was due to the firm of BOLCKOW and VAUGHAN, who were the first to discover and open out the vast deposits of ironstone in the Cleveland range.

Coming to Yorkshire, we find that the large and thriving town of Leeds is now represented by two colliery owners. Alderman CARTER was a member of the late Parliament, but Mr. TENNANT enters St. Stephen's for the first time. The latter is a very good man of business, and is chairman of the Manstone Colliery Company, near Leeds, as well as chairman of the Coalowners' Association of the district, and will, consequently, speak with some authority on mining matters, so far, at least, as the West Riding of Yorkshire is concerned. Mr. W. S. STANHOPE, member for the South-West Riding, is another able business man, and a very extensive coalowner, who is likely to make his mark in Parliament. Before leaving Yorkshire we must not omit the name of the member for Oxford University, the Right Hon. G. HARDY. He is connected with the famed Lowmoor Ironworks, under the name of HIRD, DAWSON, and HARDY, and who have several collieries in the Leeds and Bradford districts. The firm is not only a very wealthy, but a most liberal one, and quite recently subscribed 1000/- towards founding a chair of geology and mining in connection with a college of science about to be established at Leeds. Taking an easterly direction, we get to Doncaster, and thence to the northern part of Lincolnshire, one of the members for which is Mr. ROWLAND WINN, who is opening out a vast field of ironstone at Frodingham, which promises to become a second Midlothian. A large tonnage of the stone is being exported in nearly all directions, whilst there is every probability that coal will be found in the same locality. Few iron-making districts, indeed, look more promising or inviting than that of Frodingham, and into which a good deal of capital has recently found its way.

Lancashire, it appears, has returned several representatives who are more or less interested in mining pursuits. Wigan sends Lord LINDSAY, eldest son of the Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRAS, a large mineral owner, and chairman of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, and along with him Mr. KNOWLES, of the firm of PEARSON and KNOWLES, owners of the Ince Moss, Barley Brook, Spring, and Hindley Field Collieries. Nottinghamshire has also sent several large mineral owners, including the members for Retford—Lord GALWAY and Mr. F. FOLJAMBE. The owner of the Clifton Colliery, close to Nottingham—Mr. SAUL ISAAC—has been returned for that town, and is the first member of the Jewish persuasion who has been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest. The two new members for Boston, Messrs. INGRAM and PARRY, have an interest in the Stratford Main Colliery, near to Barnsley; Mr. JACKSON, who has been returned for Coventry, is connected with the Clay Cross pits; whilst Mr. NEWDEGATE is the owner of the Griff Colliery, near to Nuneaton. Few names in the mining world are better known than that of BROGDEN and SONS, and one of the firm has been returned for Wednesbury. Another household name is that of FOATHERGILL, and we are glad to find that Merthyr has relegated to the House of Commons a gentleman so deservedly popular as Mr. W. H. FOATHERGILL, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by Mr. HALLIDAY, the president of the Amalgamated Association of Miners, to oust him. Powerful as the miners of Merthyr undoubtedly are, it is evident that a great many of them are by no means desirous of seeing one of their own body placed so very high above his fellows.

It is gratifying to find that Glamorganshire has recognised the faithful and valuable services rendered by Mr. H. H. VIVIAN, by continuing him as its representative. He is a most valuable member, as was shown by the active part he took in the Committee on Coal last year. In connection with mining in North Wales there are several well-known gentlemen who will be in the next Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE, the late Premier, has a considerable mineral field at Elwloe, a little more than a mile from Hawarden, which formerly belonged to the Dundas family, but purchased by him some three or four years ago. There are several very good seams of coal, as well as clay, that are worked by the Aston Hall Colliery Company, who have now a line of rails laid from the pit to Queensferry, by which the London and North-Western Railway is reached on one side and the landing-stage of the River Dee on the other. Consequently, Mr. GLADSTONE's interest in mining must now be considerable, for the colliery and works have cost something like 80,000/. Sir WATKIN W. WYNNE, the popular member for Denbighshire, is a very extensive coalowner in the Ruabon district, whilst the family of Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, who has been returned for Flintshire, is amongst the largest owners of lead and coal in the county. The Hon. DOUGLAS PENNANT has been returned for Carnarvonshire, where Lord PENRHYN has considerable influence, as the owner of the well-known slate quarries as well as other property. In Scotland, Mr. J. WHITELAW, a member of the wealthy and powerful firm of WILLIAM BAIRD and Co., of Gartsherrie, has been returned for Glasgow, whilst the great Mr. MERRY has retired from parliamentary life altogether.

From the selection of names we have given it will be seen that the mining interests will be represented by many of the ablest men that will sit in the House of Commons, so that questions relating to the working of minerals in any part of the kingdom will find gentlemen well acquainted with them fully able to take part in their discussion, with credit to themselves and advantage to the House and country as well.

Before concluding, we cannot do otherwise than notice a new element which will be introduced into the House on its assembling. We allude to the two representatives of the colliers—Mr. McDONALD and Mr. BURT, who have been returned for Stafford and Morpeth. The former is a clear-headed man, well acquainted with all that relates to the body he has so long been connected with, but as he himself says that the miners have obtained almost all they require he purposes turning general legislator. But we do not think he will shine to any great advantage in that line in a place where he will find himself sadly over-matched, whilst the declamatory style peculiar to those long accustomed to address uneducated mobs is not likely to find much favour in the House of Commons. Mr. BURT is a quiet, unassuming man, and, like Mr. McDONALD, an extreme Radical, and we do not think that the atmosphere of the House of Commons will be found at all well adapted for his Northumbrian oratory; whilst, being more of a paid delegate than an independent member, he will in every way be out of his element, and find himself in all probability isolated from those who pride themselves upon their independence, as well as their education and manners. Both

members, however, will doubtless settle down as attentive listeners and quiet voters, and nothing more; indeed, we question whether they will not find that the honour of M.P. following their names has been too dearly purchased, seeing that that is the only one they are ever likely to attain as senators. Their labour will consequently be light. *Vox et pretearea nihil.*

RAILWAY IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

Notwithstanding dear iron and financial difficulties a very considerable extent of new railroad was, after all, completed last year in the United States, some 5245 miles having been made available for traffic. The construction of new lines in the American Republic has proceeded as follows during the ten years ending with 1873:—

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1864	552	1869	6582
1865	909	1870	6675
1866	1545	1871	7112
1867	1926	1872	6511
1868	3450	1873	5245

In 1864 the Northern States were making their last supreme—and, as it happily proved, successful—effort to terminate the Civil War. The terrible struggle was brought to a close in 1865, and from that year until 1871 there was a continual increase in the activity displayed in the construction of new railroads. In 1872 some symptoms of exhaustion presented themselves; these symptoms were still further aggravated until a disastrous panic set in in September, 1873, and gave the *coup de grace* for a time to all but the soundest railroad corporations existing in the United States. There can be no doubt, in fact, that in 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872 the development of new lines was greatly overdone; and many wilderness railroads, built in the main to secure land grants, have proved illusory in their character, non-productive of traffic, and comparatively, if not wholly, ruinous to both stockholders and bondholders. Some thousands of miles of these roads have been built during the last five years, and only a few of them are able to earn interest on their bonds. Hundreds of miles westward of the Missouri are still waiting for population to use them; this population will, no doubt, flow in in time, but until it accumulates bondholders will go without their interest, and stockholders must remain without dividends. Several new roads—and notably the Northern Pacific and the Canada Southern—were brought to a virtual standstill in consequence of the panic of September, 1873, their credit having collapsed as from that date. It does not appear probable, then, that the work of construction will advance very rapidly in 1874; on the contrary, there is little doubt that the American railroad interest will secure what it greatly requires—rest.

One circumstance which has tended to materially increase the consumption of railway iron in the United States during the last few years has been the salutary tendency to double-track existing lines, and also to multiply side-tracks, or, as we should call them in England, sidings. This policy of substantial improvement is being carried out by the old established companies, which have developed a large and increasing business in the long-settled States. Even at points where old established roads are not being double-tracked, the permanent way is being strengthened and improved by the introduction of steel rails, or heavier iron rails; and as these improvements are being carried out by companies enjoying a well established credit, they are not likely to come to an end, as, in spite of the now happily nearly subsided panic of September, 1873, the traffic of such systems as the Pennsylvania, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and North Western, the Philadelphia and Reading, the New York Central, &c., which run through comparatively populous and wealthy districts, has remained unaffected, and has even increased. Still, notwithstanding the large expenditure which the older railroad companies of the United States will, doubtless, continue to make for works of improvement and extension, the collapse for a time of construction operations in the extreme Western States and Territories by new groups of projectors, must exert a depressing influence upon the demand for railway iron among the Americans in 1874; and as the production of American iron has been greatly extended during the last three or four years, the imports of English and European railway *matériel* must be greatly curtailed during the current twelve months. This curtailment in foreign imports of railway iron by the United States is no imaginary matter, but it is already a realised fact, since in January we only sent the Americans 744 tons of railway iron, as compared 27,838 tons in January, 1873, and 35,299 tons in January, 1872. Recent experience has no doubt, made our ironmasters cautious, and orders are probably now accepted only from American railroad companies known to enjoy an established repute and credit; nevertheless, the loss of American custom must be felt, to some extent, by the British iron trade. Consolation can only be found in the undoubted facts that the natural resources of the United States are very great indeed; that their population is growing at a rapid rate; and that the accumulated capital of this population must also be increasing. The shock given to railroad construction among the Americans by the formidable panic of September, 1873, can thus only prove temporary. The locomotive must steadily advance into the wilderness West, as the tide of population also surges into it; but the bitter experience of the last six months shows that it is not well to attempt to anticipate the future too much, and that nothing but loss and vexation can attend the development of premature American railroad undertakings.

ANTHRACITE COAL AND PETROLEUM IN ITALY.—The First Commissioner of Mines has given a very important declaration to the effect that success has attended them at last in discovering a true and real anthracite coal bed, the first in Italy. The field is near Monsicci, which belongs to the Commune of Cuneo, in the department and province of Cuneo, in Upper Italy. Similar discoveries had been previously reported, but in the end it always turned out that the mines contained lignite of a quality more or less good. In the present instance, however, the matter has been decided by the judgment of a competent board of commissioners. Speaking about newly-discovered mines, it may also be mentioned here that reports have been received from Sondrio that upon the land of the Cavalier Laschi exceedingly rich petroleum springs have been discovered, of which such an enormous yield is expected that it is supposed to reduce the import of petroleum by 20,000,000 litre annually.

MINING IN UTAH.—A correspondent, writing from Salt Lake City (Jan. 25), says:—“The Emma Mine is working on a body of valuable ore from 300 to 1000 ozs. silver per ton; 50 tons from the 90 produced last week 320 ozs. silver; 10 tons just arrived at the sampling works average 1000 ozs. Camp Floyd mill is doing well. Reed and Benson has struck a nice body of rich ore. The Mono Mine, in Dry Canyon, continues to produce the richest ore in this territory. The Chicago is doing well. The Miller Mine (American Park Dish) has also struck a very large body of ore, and the company have bought all the property around the mine. In the southern part of Utah very extensive coal fields have been discovered. It is certain that Utah is a rich mineral country, and that mining business will be flourishing this year.”

portant city in Peru, 7000 ft. above the level of the sea, and, under the Peruvian railway system, the work is to be continued, and reach double that altitude. It sets out upon an ascent, to pass to the west of the Eastern Cordilleras, and puts itself thus in connection with the famous lake of Titicaca and the entire Andine Bolivia, also with the great historic realm of the Incas, the ancient capital of Cuzco, and must reach a point at the breath-taking height of 14,000 ft. above the level of the sea—less than 4000 lower than the crater of Popocatapetl, and over 6000 ft. higher than the City of Mexico. The inspirations of the Peruvians are shown by these vast undertakings to be as grand as the traditional empire of their Incas, and as lofty as the sublime heights of their magnificent Cordilleras.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—Our exports of railway iron exhibit continue weakness. From 59,818 tons in January, 1872, they receded in January, 1873, to 56,233 tons, and in January, 1874, they further declined to 46,598 tons. There was a great contraction in the exports of our railway iron to the United States last month, a total of only 7444 tons having been attained, as compared with 27,838 tons in January, 1873, and 35,299 tons in January, 1872. There was some revival, however, in the demand for British India and Australia in January this year, those dependencies having taken 3596 tons and 6105 tons respectively. Our exports of railway iron increased in January to Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Egypt, Brazil, Chili, British India, and Australia; but they decreased to Russia, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Holland, the United States, and Peru. The value of the railway iron exported from the United Kingdom in January was £32,342, as compared with £24,860, in January, 1873, and £42,535, in January, 1872.

TURKISH FINANCE.—Turkey wants more money, which could readily be obtained, even without exorbitant interest, if there were any confidence in the security or the administration of her finances, and not only in the desire but the actual efforts to improve and develop her vast indigenous resources. The Sublime Porte has suggested to the Council of Foreign Bondholders, a recognised and influential corporate body, that it desires the establishment of a Budget Commission, to be charged with the financial arrangements and administration within certain limits. Why is this desire not promptly acted upon, for the interests of European capitals as well as Turkey itself? Such an honest and impartial administration would soon raise the credit of Turkey in Europe, give confidence to those desirous of aiding its progress, and rapidly develop its latent resources. Can fit and proper men not be found to act on such a commission? Could not Mr. de Roubaix, who is so well acquainted with Turkey, be induced to act as President, and devote his experience and energies to the duties? No man has had more extensive financial experience, filling, as he has done, all the most important posts in the Cape Colony, whilst his position as Consul General for Turkey there, and his repeated official visits to Constantinople, point him out as one whose opinion and judgment would carry weight with all parties.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Feb. 19.—One can hardly exaggerate the gloomy aspect of all matters connected with tin mining at the present moment. At the North Roskear meeting it was stated that if things were long to continue as they now are, the result would be that not half-a-dozen of our tin mines would pay cost, and, strong as that statement was, there is too much reason to fear that it is uncomfortably near the truth. We are in a state of panic, which would be even worse than it is were it not for the fact that the very suddenness of the blow has deadened all activity. Go where one will, however, the same story is heard of abandonment and discharge. Unquestionably, six months of the present condition of affairs would shut up half the tin mines now at work. Operating upon productive points only, though it may stave off the evil day, and in the case of a merely temporary depression may enable a mine to tide over the difficult period, is a very perilous and risky thing. No mine can have anything like permanent success in which exploration and realisation do not go hand in hand; and there is too much reason to fear that in a large majority of cases exploration has been reduced to a minimum already.

What, then, are our prospects? Black enough to all appearance. It has been stated, and this evidently is to be taken as representing the smelters' view of the question:—

"The tin smelters held a meeting a few days back, at which nearly a dozen smelting firms were represented. They discussed and talked over very seriously the present low prices of tin, and resolved, as far as they could, to do their utmost to keep prices up, and, if possible, not to give less than 98s. per cwt., and 10s. for superior common. Some mines have considerable stocks of tin. The smelters say they almost hope that the ore will not be offered to them just now, as they have more than they know what to do with. They have not had so much in stock for a long time, but the present demand for the article is so small that they must hold their stocks till there is a more open market. The prospects are very gloomy."

This may be so, but, unfortunately, there has been so much of the old cry of "wolf, wolf," about the proceedings of the smelters in times past that any statement of this kind is taken with more than the proverbial grain of salt. We know that the metal market is in a disorganised state; we know that there has been no very material falling off in the produce of Cornish tin, we know that the import from Australia has increased, we do not know that the supply is far in excess of the demand, and even if we did, then came the question how long at present prices that would continue to be the case? Or to put it in another form—how long will the alluvial deposits of Australia pay? Directly they either become exhausted, or the cost of working exceeds the return to be obtained in England, the balance must turn in our favour. Cornish tin mines could hold their own against the competition of mines elsewhere, but they are over heavily handicapped as against stream works. These, the most vital points whereupon we could be informed, are just those respecting which we can get no satisfactory—no reliable—information.

The one thing now appears to be abundantly clear is this, that if only a tithe of the rumours that one hears are fulfilled there will be before long such a decrease in the production of Cornish tin as will equalise any preponderance of supply over demand, presuming that such, pure and simple, is the cause of the present depression. Some of the weak must go the wall, but a good deal depends upon the way in which those that are yet strong endeavour to stem the tide.

Since the general abolition of the five-week's month there has been a disposition in some quarters to set everything that happens down to its account; and we find it brought up again now. How often does it require to be pointed out that it is either a question of wages or a question of account? If it is a question of wages, that will be governed by the market price of the day, and the mere mode of reckoning has nothing to do with its effect upon mining interests. As a question of account, it may be granted that in but a few instances it has had an injurious effect. But why? Simply because the burden of the thirteenth month's extra cost has been thrown upon one quarter of the year, instead of being apportioned for estimate as the year went on, and only the fair balance left to be cleared at its finish.

What with the discharges that are taking place and those that are imminent, there is not likely to be any scarcity of labour for awhile to come. There is by no means the same disposition to emigrate that there was when the miners might have done well, but were really perishing because the amount of work done was so disproportionate to the establishment charges. Nor is there the same inclination to migrate to the North of England. Experience has taught hundreds that they were better off in Cornwall. Only this week one of the repentant writes:—

Allow me to warn my neighbours of Redruth and its vicinity against coming to Lancashire cotton and wool factories to serve the masters for any specified time, unless they agree for certain wages before they leave Cornwall. As a place of work and wages it is nothing like it is represented by the agents of the above-mentioned masters. I will give you some instances of the wages of those that came up here in December last. One is a man about 40 years of age, who worked as a shaftman in one of the largest mines in the neighbourhood of Redruth, and is now working for 10s. per week; and two others, about 20 years of age, one worked at round boulders in one of the Cornish tin mines. One of these young men had 3s. per month at home, and is now working for 10s. per week; the other had 5s. per month, and is now working for 10s. per week. We go to work at six in the morning, at half-past eight o'clock we stop half-an-hour to take lunch, we have an hour at dinner, and leave off at six in the evening, so it is what we call in Cornwall twelve hours course, and we were never driven so much by our agents in Cornwall as we are in Lancashire. If we are only ten minutes behind we are checked for it, nor can we leave off ten minutes before six without being checked.

Under ordinary circumstances, we should be inclined to say that the quantity of labour set free by the abandonment of some mines, and the restriction of operations in others, would be a good thing, for those that remain, for there are mines that would pay handsomely on the three-shift that on one would be a dead loss, and on two would only clear expenses. But if the supply of tin really ex-

ceeds the demand this would not be so certainly the case; and, as we have said, upon that point there is no assurance. Probably the iron mines will gain, and so will the clay district, because however black the prospects may be elsewhere here they are bright enough. The demand for clay increases, and the business flourishes. The tonnage of the Great Western Docks at Plymouth has increased since 1864 from 348,904 tons to 445,152 tons in 1873, and the receipts from 9223L to 20,325L. This is due in no small degree to the large quantities of china-clay that are now being sent away from these docks.

We are reminded of the fact that granite is another of the products of Cornwall that is doing well, by the occurrence of a melancholy accident at the Maen Granite Quarry, near Penryn. Three holes were charged, one with 7 lbs. of powder, the fuse was attached, and the men retired. They waited until an explosion occurred, and it being thought that all the charges had gone off hastened to the spot, thinking to see some hundreds of tons of granite removed. Unfortunately, the first charge of 7 lbs. now exploded, and John Pascoe, aged 45 years, a single man, who was standing opposite the hole, was blown into pieces, as from the mouth of a cannon. The unfortunate man's legs were found some distance from the hole, whilst in an opposite direction his body and head were deeply imbedded in a lot of rubbish. Death must have been instantaneous. William Symons, who was standing near Pascoe, was so seriously injured about the eyes that it is feared he will lose his sight, besides which he has severe bruises and cuts about his body. All the other men are injured, more or less, and many wonderful escapes are mentioned. One man had the side of his trousers on the left leg blown away, as if cut with scissors.

Large quantities of copper and iron ores continue to arrive at the port of Barnstaple for shipment to South Wales. The greater bulk of the mineral is from the Bampfylde Mine, at Northmolton, and the quality of the ores is of a high class. Some iron ores, of the red hematite class, is being taken from Sir Arthur Chichester's lands at Bratton Fleming, about seven miles to the east of Barnstaple, but the lode in that district has not proved so rich as in other parts of North Devon. A few years ago no one thought of searching for iron in North Devon.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 19.—The Iron Trade of South Staffordshire is even more depressed than reported last week, and in some cases prices have given way. All-mine pig of good brands, which at the commencement of the quarter stood at 7L to 7L 10s. per ton, are this week quoted 6L 15s. to 7L, with proportionate rates for part-mine and cinder iron. Orders are scarce, and it is not improbable that several blast-furnaces in various parts of the district will shortly be blown out. The demand for finished iron is very quiet, and the mills and forges are as a rule only running about half time. A special meeting of the Ironmasters' Association was held in Wolverhampton on Monday, to consider the report and the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the sheet-iron makers, in reference to a modification of the scale of prices for all sheet-iron. After some discussion, it was decided that the report and resolutions could not be accepted in their entirety, and a committee was appointed to prepare another report and revised list for a future meeting. Selling prices for finished iron of most leading classes are very irregular, bars ranging from 11L 10s. to 14L per ton. In the present state of the demand, however, the top quotation named may be regarded as little more than nominal, and obtainable only by one or two exceptionally favoured firms. Sheets (singles) are 5s. per ton easier for some qualities than the price ruling a fortnight ago, but makers of very best sheets are able to realise full list rates. Galvanised roofing sheets command only a quiet sale, but the leading firms continue to quote on the basis of 25s. per ton, ex package, for 24 gauge corrugated. It has been arranged to hold another meeting of the Iron Trade Association in Birmingham next week, at which the sheet-iron makers will propose the following modified advance in the price of that class of iron: - 18 to 19 w.g., 10s. extra; 10s. extra per gauge up to 27 w.g.; and 20s. extra for 28 to 30 w.g. At Birmingham to-day there was a drooping market, and buyers were very cautious in their operations. It was reported that Mr. Colborn, the Barber's Field Company, and the Tame Company, Bilston, have each blown out one blast-furnace, and that other firms are preparing to follow suit.

The South Staffordshire Coal Trade is very quiet, the collieries as a rule being in operation half time. No change in prices has yet been declared by members of the Coal Trade Association, but private firms have taken off another 1s. per ton, making present prices 5s. per ton below the standard ruling a couple of months ago. The demand for argillaceous ironstone is well sustained at 25s. to 26s. for raw, and 10s. extra for calcined samples. Limestone is firm at the advance of 6s. per ton.

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire is without much feature since our last report. If anything, its general condition, and also that of the coal trade, is better here than in the south part of the county; but there is in many branches much cause for complaint. Iron ore are in request, and last week's prices are very fairly sustained. South Staffordshire is a tolerably good customer for the iron ores of this district.

The Bentley Colliery, near Walsall, has commenced operations, and the ironstone brought to bank this week is pronounced of very fair quality. The adjacent new plant of Messrs. John Bagnall and Sons (Limited) will very soon commence to wind coal, all the machinery and apparatus being now fixed.

The quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange for shares in local coal and iron companies include the following:—Chilington Iron, 7s. 10s. sellers; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 9s.; Sandwell Park Colliery Company, 250; Cannock and Huntington Colliery Company, 1-16th prem.; Patent Shaft and Axle Company, 6s. 10s. prem.; Patent Nut and Bolt Company, 3s. 10s. prem.; Oldbury Carriage, 2s. 10s. prem.; Birmingham Wagon, 18 buyers; and Gloucester Wagon, 14s. buyers.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Feb. 18.—Our Market continues very flat, and has receded from 98s. 6d., which was the highest price on Wednesday last, to 90s. 9d. this morning, from which a reaction took place, and this afternoon closes buyers 91s. 9d., sellers 92s. We subjoin a list of prices of makers' iron, but in the present unsettled state of the Warrant Market they must be considered merely nominal:—

	No. 1.	No. 3.
Gartsherrie at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	105s. 6d.	97s. 6d.
Coltress ditto	108 0	97 6
Summerlee ditto	102 6	95 0
Carmbroe ditto	100 0	97 0
Monkland ditto	95 6	93 6
Clyde ditto	95 6	93 6
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto	95 6	93 6
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	107 6	97 6
Calder ditto	105 0	95 0
Glengarnock, at Ardrossan ditto	102 5	98 0
Eglinton ditto	97 0	95 0
Dalmellington ditto	98 0	96 0
Caron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	107 6	—
Shotts, at Leith ditto	105 0	97 6
Kinnel, at Boness ditto	100 0	94 0
SHIPMENTS.		
Week ending Feb. 15, 1873	8,050	
Week ending Feb. 14, 1874	7,138	
Decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	912	
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873	23,428	
Imports of Middlesborough pig-iron into Grangemouth:—		
Week ending Feb. 14, 1874	3,180	
Week ending Feb. 15, 1873	390	
Increase	2,790	
Total increase for 1874	9,694	

The receding state of the Warrant Market is causing less activity to be manifested in ore, both of home and foreign production, the latter especially being in short supply, with no hope of Spanish mines yielding much till the intestine struggle in that unhappy country is brought to an end. There is a tendency amongst Scotch smelters to reduce the number of furnaces somewhat, rather than permit the price of ore to advance further. The trade in malleable iron continues languid, with keen competition for the small parcels offering, which is weakening prices without any profitable result. The shipments for the week are greatly diminished, and makers are not so hopeful of the future as they were. Some of our ironfounders are busy casting flanged iron pipes for the Gartsherrie coal-cutting machines. Messrs. Edlington and Sons have on hand contracts for several miles of pipes for various firms, who are introducing these

machines into their pits, as pipes are required to convey the air from the air compressor to the coal-cutter at the working face.

The shipping demand for coal has rather fallen off, as the returns show; and, owing to a prevailing inactivity in our home trade, the demand from this source has also been limited. The shipments for the week just ended are reported at 26,143 tons, while in the corresponding week last year they reached 30,998 tons. Prices have been reduced 6d. to 1s. a ton here, and about the same in the Ayrshire area. On the East Coast trade is remarkably flat, with but few vessels waiting at either of the Forth ports to load coal. Stocks in Fifeshire are larger than they have been for a long time, and prices are falling.

A very general movement has been made in reducing the miners' wages about 1s. a day, which has led to mass meetings and conferences, and adjournments, and demonstrations by processions, with and without brass bands, but these charms will not work, nor arrest the accomplishment of the inevitable.

NEW MINERAL FIELD.—Bathgate has become renowned throughout the world for the valuable mineral resources which have been developed in its more immediate neighbourhood during the last 30 years, combined with the numerous and important mineral oil works, of which it may be denominated the centre. Capitalists, coal, iron, and oil companies have not been idle during the last few years in exploring, by means of mining engineers and staffs of borers, the probable mineral wealth of every estate in the surrounding district. The estate of Foulshiel, belonging to Mr. Thomas Maxwell Durham, has been tested, and the Drumpellier Colliery Company have leased the minerals. Shanking operations commenced about May last year, and at the depth of 27 fathoms a 3-feet seam of fine clean black coal was reached. This seam has a fine hard sandstone roof, and is 8 in. thicker than what was presented by the bore journal. Three other seams of 3½ ft., 2½ ft., and 5 ft. are expected to be found at a further depth of 15, 3, and 7 fathoms respectively. The mineral field on this estate extends over 400 square acres, so that if operations go on as projected the result may prove an important increase to the mineral resources of the country.

At the Miners' Conference held in Glasgow, on Thursday, Mr. McDonald, M.P., directed attention to the sanitary condition of mines; and having explained that he was about to receive reports on the subject from the English delegates, intimated that, should he find these reports unfavourable, he would bring them under the attention of Mr. Disraeli, the "minister who declared that one of the great objects of legislation should be the sanitary condition of the people."

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 19.—The general Coal Trade shows evident signs of weakness, so that those who have not secured contracts may have to submit to a further reduction in price shortly. The demand for house and gas coals is much depressed, and stocks are accumulating at many works. Good gas coals can now be had at 15s. per ton. Steam coal continues in pretty good demand, and as the spring export trade is expected to open shortly first-class coals of this sort are still held at 20s. per ton. The strike of the trimmers at the Tyne Dock has checked the shipments of coal there very much during the past week, and there is no prospect at present of a solution of the difficulty between them and their employers. The demand for coke continues, and as the trade is the backbone of the South Durham fuel trade there is no lack of work for most of the miners in South Durham. Good coke is still sold at 30s. up to 32s. per ton, the demand being very strong both for South and West Cumberland.

Many of the new works are now far advanced towards completion, the shafts having been sunk to the coal seams, and as no difficulty is felt in getting hands to man those works the output is pretty certain to be largely increased during the present year.

It is worthy of notice that the manufacture of peat has been commenced in Teesdale, the London Lead Mining Company having entered upon the manufacture by means of Clayton's process, and it is stated that the cost of production, including interest on plant, is only 6s. 8d. per ton. It appears that this company are now supplying their workmen with the compressed peat at 10s. per ton, and they are also manufacturing gas with this peat, the yield being from 6,000 to 8,000 cubic feet of gas per ton. Cleveland has supplies of peat which are practically inexhaustible, and this manufacture may become of paramount importance, especially if peat should be introduced into the iron manufacture, which is extremely probable, as it appears to be very suitable for the purpose, owing to its freedom from sulphur. It is stated that peat fuel can be converted into charcoal at a cost of about 2s. per ton, which would enable it to be sold for 30s. per ton, about the same cost as best coke at present.

The Iron Trade continues very quiet, and pig is still falling in price; pigs, No. 3, are now sold at 82s. per ton. The demand for finished iron has, however, improved, and most of the rail mills are again in full operation. The founders are pretty well employed, and engineers are generally very busy, the demand for marine and locomotive engines being extremely good.

The Coal Trade in Cumberland continues very quiet. The strike at the Aspatria Colliery has terminated by the men going in on the masters' terms, after a fruitless and unreasonable strike of eight weeks duration. The collieries at Dearham, belonging to Messrs. Walker, have been taken over by a limited company, with a capital of 100,000L, and great improvements are to be made forthwith. A new shaft is to be sunk with a view to increase the output, and a number of coke-ovens are to be erected, for the purpose of converting all the small coal into coke. The royalty is extensive, comprising upwards of 1100 acres, and there are several good seams of coal proved and partially worked, and also others known to exist, which will be sunk to and worked eventually.</

to a great extent to meet the difficulties met with in raising coals from great depths, as the tube can be continued to any depth, thus raising the coals at one lift, and the action of the air-pumps also extracts a large quantity of air, and thus provides for the ventilation of the mine.

The new safety-lamp invented by Mr. Emerson Bainbridge has attracted much attention here. It is an ingenious lamp, and it is claimed for it that it is perfectly safe from explosion, no matter what speed the current of air has in which it is placed. It has, however, been objected to by some engineers that only a single glass tube is placed between the flame and the outward air; if this objection could be removed it is almost placed beyond a doubt that the lamp is well worthy of the most careful attention.

INCREASED VALUATION OF NORTHUMBERLAND COLLIERIES.—Mr. T. F. Hedley, valuer, Sunderland, has just completed his valuation for the purposes of assessment of the following collieries in the Tynemouth Union, in the county of Northumberland:

Colliery.	Present assessment.	New valuation.
Dudley	£2,230	£4,967
Cramlington	3,063	6,933
Hartford	1,880	7,532
Seaton Delaine	6,806	15,246
Burradon	3,107	4,045
Walker	2,644	5,873
Beside	5,099	11,136
Killingworth	1,839	2,800
East Holywell	2,496	6,845
Siegill	3,920	7,822
Cowpen	1,693	8,004
Newsham	3,670	4,789
Brockworth	4,483	8,456
Preston	206	884
West Cramlington	2,812	3,816
Seaton	704	1,206
Total	£47,562	£89,866

From the above it will be seen that the new valuation shows an increase of 52,304L

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 9.—Business is now again being resumed throughout the district, all the elections being over, and the excitement which they created having subsided. The market has, therefore, been more numerously attended this week, and something like renewed life has been thrown into trade, but it cannot be said that it has yet resulted in any large amount of business being done. There has been a somewhat better enquiry for rails and some other descriptions of finished iron, but the enquiries have not resulted in many new orders being placed. It is an indication, nevertheless, that stocks are low in buyers' hands, and that orders must be given out sooner or later. If, therefore, purchasers are still able to reserve transactions a little longer, it cannot be long before they will have to give out specifications without reserve. The year has not yet far advanced, and consequently many of the sources of demand which have been calculated on have not yet been opened up, but another week or two may bring about quite a different state of things. When shipping to Northern Europe can be resumed the Russian demand is almost certain to expand considerably, and this will give additional firmness to the trade, which will in all probability cause more anxiety to place orders from other quarters. With these prospects before them, it is somewhat gratifying to find that manufacturers still entertain the belief that there are yet good times in store for the trade, and it is this belief alone that has induced them to keep on their works as they have of late. Rail orders are still scarce, and many of the mills have been at a standstill, or only partially employed, for some weeks past, and many of the furnaces also are out of blast, but still the hands are kept on, though the work they do is neither so remunerative to themselves or so profitable to their employers, as that which they do in more prosperous times. But whenever the expected revival in trade takes place skilled hands will not be too plentiful, and, therefore, the iron masters of this district do all they can to find employment for their old workmen during this period of inactivity. There is no nominal alteration in quotations for railway iron, but there appear to be some signs of the cost of manufacture being reduced to some extent at least. Raw materials have been declining in value of late, and fuel is also becoming cheaper. Although business does not seem to have improved appreciably, there has been an increase in the quantity of iron cleared from the district during the past week as compared with several previous weeks. There have been 190 tons rail exported to Cadiz; 270 tons bar and bundle iron to Messina; 700 tons rails to Sebastopol; 1200 tons rails to Brazil; 50 tons bar to Naples; 76 tons rail to Paysander; 580 tons rail to Rio de Janeiro; and 1000 tons and 299 tons bar to Talcahuano.

It was mentioned some time ago that under the new management of the Nant-y-Glo and Blaina Company's works more attention would be given to the development of the company's mineral property than formerly, with the view of sending more coal to market and less iron, the former having become the more remunerative, and that operations in iron making would be curtailed. This course appears now to be carried out somewhat more extensively than was expected, and a large number of men at Nant-y-Glo who were employed at the furnaces have received notice that all contracts between themselves and their employers will cease at the end of the month.

The position of the Steam Coal Trade continues much about the same, the demand on account of all the leading foreign markets being brisk, and sellers are able still to maintain quotations without any great difficulty. A somewhat different state of things is, however, to be noticed in the house coal trade. The demand for these qualities has fluctuated a good deal with the changes in the weather, but through all there appears to be a gradual downward tendency. Prices are not generally so high as they were, but proprietors prefer seeing their pits only half employed than submit to any material reduction in price.

The local railways benefited considerably by the prosperous state of the coal trade during the latter half of 1873. The directors of the Taff Vale are going to recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of 1 per cent. for the last half-year; and the Monmouthshire will pay at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the same period.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 19.—Work continues steady at the lead mines at Eyam, Wirksworth, and the Peak districts, but there has been no material increase of production for some time, the quantity of ore being raised averaging not quite 500 tons a month. There is a very large number of mines, it may be said, but many of them evidently pay very little more than their working expenses. The Coal Trade is still very quiet, and now that the men at Clay Cross have submitted to a reduction of their wages it is evident that the miners at other places will have to do likewise. The colliery proprietors in the Eckington district have given notice that they will reduce the wages of their miners 20 per cent. The movement thus commenced there can be very little doubt will now extend in all directions. The tonnage of coal going to the metropolis is considerably less than the average, whilst prices have fallen considerably of late, and have by no means yet reached their lowest point. There is also not so much doing to Peterborough and the Eastern Counties, or to the Midland districts. Affairs are going on more satisfactorily in the Dronfield and Uttoxeter districts, a good deal of coal going from the latter to the South. There is a new colliery about to be sunk by a limited company near to Utkerton, whilst several are now in course of sinking to the south of that place. The Iron Trade continues to be well maintained, especially as regards foundry material and rails and girders. The Messrs. Lucas have been doing very well of late in light malleable castings, as well as in steel spades and shovels. The Bessemer Works at the same place have also been doing a good business in rails.

The Sheffield Trades are without much change, and in several branches the men continue to be only partially employed. The plate mills have been running very well, a good many of the heavy armour plates being for shipment to continental powers. The Bessemer works are going on as usual, but at Sir J. Brown's the output has increased, as many of the men who were out on strike against a reduction of wages have resumed work. In crucible steel there is no improvement worth mentioning, and at some places the men are only employed four or five days a week. Some branches of the cutlery trade are rather better off for orders, whilst saws and files are in anything but active request. Fuel for manufacturing purposes is rather easier to purchase, but it is expected to come down considerably lower, which cannot help leading to a marked improvement in the steel and iron trades generally. The coal trade of South Yorkshire is in a very languid state, although prices have come down very much of late, but colliery proprietors state that the consumption is such that prices in no way affect it. There is not so much doing by the leading collieries raising silicate coal with the metropolis, whilst the export trade has also fallen off. The question of a reduction of wages is now being taken of as inevitable, for coal is now from 7s. to 8s. per ton lower than it was this time last year. The Midland Institute of Mining Engineers have not taken the old post-office building as a place of meeting, which was offered them for 3000/. Indeed, it appears to be the desire of many of the members that the head-quarters should be at Wakefield, and a meeting is to be held in that town to-morrow to consider the matter.

It appears that the Oaks Colliery Fund will show a surplus of at least 15,000/, after all the widows and children are fully provided for. The children who have been on the fund are about to be supplied each with a handsome copy of the Bible bound in Morocco, with a suitable inscription affixed inside. The number of copies to be distributed is about 300, the cost being upwards of 100/-.

NEW MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. F. Hurd, engineer, and Mr. E. T. Simpson, colliery proprietor, of Wakefield, have invented a new mode of generating steam and expanding gases combined, for obtaining motive power; also in de-vapourising steam, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. This new

motive-power generator consists of a fire receptacle placed in the interior of the water space of a steam-boiler of any form, also a self-acting breech loading feed and discharge apparatus, also in an apparatus to devapourise the exhaust steam, also in an apparatus to let off the gases from the furnace with the steam, also in the apparatus for supplying air to the furnace.

AUSTRALIAN TIN—THE TIN-BEARING COUNTRY, NEW ENGLAND.

More than twenty years have elapsed since the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the most earnest and energetic promoter of the development of the mineral resources of New South Wales, drew the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the probable occurrence of extensive deposits of tin ore, by stating in his official report (May 7, 1853) that "wolfram and oxide of tin with tourmaline occur near Dundee and in Paradise Creek, and it is probable that this ore of tin is plentifully distributed in the alluvia of other tracts, as I have found it amidst the spinelle rubies, oriental emeralds, sapphires, and other gems of the detritus from granite;" yet until quite recently we heard nothing of commercial importance with regard to the tin deposits, and the idea of their being extensive was generally discredited. But the statistics of our tin imports from Australia must have entirely dispelled the illusion and suffice to prove that the working of tin ore will not only form an important addition to the vast mineral resources of New South Wales, but exercise a material influence upon the price of tin in this country. Mr. Clarke's report dwelling more particularly on the leading geological features of the northern districts. Mr. Licensed Surveyor Wilkinson in his report,* having the benefit of his previous researches, gives a more detailed description of that portion of the tin-bearing country which lies chiefly to the south and east and within a radius of about 25 miles from Inverell. The principal tin mines within this area are those on Cope's Creek, Middle Creek, and on the McIntyre river at Elsmore and Newstead. The general aspect of the intervening country is very uneven and rough, consisting of rugged hills more or less thickly timbered, and rocky gullies and creeks, which in places have their channels cut into wild precipitous ravines, as on Lower Cope's Creek, where also several fine waterfalls may be seen.

The "recent" deposits are of great economic importance, both to the agriculturist and to the miner. In the Cornic Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, eight men have washed out 6 to 8 cwt. of stream tin per day. Further up Cope's Creek, in the Lyngarra Mine, at Capt. Swinton's station, and in the Victoria Tin Mine, even richer yields have been obtained. This locality, Mr. Wilkinson believes, contains the richest and most permanent of the recent tin deposits in the district. On Middle Creek about 30 tons of ore, worth 50/- to 60/- per ton, were obtained by 15 men in three months. These are, perhaps, the most easily worked of all the tin deposits, but occurring, as they do, along the creek beds the mining operations are likely to be impeded by floods, of which miners have had discouraging experience during the past summer months. Gold has been found, though not in sufficient quantity to pay, in all the tin-bearing deposits. Sapphires are of common occurrence, some of them are of large size and good colour, and work up to 15/- or 20/-; the miners, however, pay but little attention to the saving of them. The enormous amount of earthy matter annually brought down by streams and re-deposited is very apparent.

The Pleistocene formation includes those drift deposits forming alluvial flats, which are found more or less in all the valleys, and through which most of the present streams have worn their channels. In the creeks and gullies traversing the granite country the alluvial deposits are all tin-bearing; but being often of considerable thickness, sometimes 20 ft., they are not so easily worked, on account of the great amount of stripping required at the shallower and more recent drift along the beds of the creeks. At the Lady Emily Tin Mine, Cope's Creek, the Pleistocene drift, consisting of coarse rounded drift and yellow sandy clay, is about 16 feet thick; the wash-dirt varies up to 5 ft. thick, and from it as much as 4 lbs. of stream tin to the dish has been obtained. As to the permanency of the yield of tin ore from these alluvial deposits it is impossible to speak with certainty; but even a cursory examination of Cope's Creek and its vicinity cannot but convince one that the tin-bearing ground as yet un-worked will afford continuous and profitable employment to miners for some years. Besides the alluvia along the creeks, several rich patches of surfacing, from 1 to 4 feet thick, have in various places been opened, the wash-dirt requiring but little stripping, and yielding from 15 to 30 lbs. of tin ore to the cartload of dirt. The richness of these surface deposits, together with the angular form of the tin ore, often indicate the proximity of lodes in the underlying granite, to the breaking up of which the supply of tin ore is due. Owing to these numerous tin veins, or lodes, the surface soil where derived from the granite has been found almost everywhere to contain tin ore; it may, therefore, reasonably be believed that these rich patches of surfacing are but a few amongst the many that will yet be discovered and profitably worked.

Next in order of sequence is the basaltic trap, a rock of but little interest to the miner. Passing from the Pliocene to the Miocene, Mr. Wilkinson remarks that the rocks of this period are of much economic importance, on account of the valuable deposits of stream tin which some of them contain. Certain of these rocks are full of impressions of leaves and plant stems, which are believed to be of lower Miocene age; but I shall refer to these hereafter. The formation must have been of considerable thickness, and seems to have once covered nearly the whole district, for it is found on the summits of hills, and again filling some of the intervening depressions. The upper part consists of sandy concretionary ironstone, which sometimes assumes pisolithic structure, from the small ferruginous concretions composing the mass. Where this is the case the surface of the ground is often strewn with small round ironstone pebbles of the size of a pea. The ironstone is now chiefly known in outliers forming those "red hills," as they are locally called, which constitute such marked features in the country between the Macintyre and Cope's Creek. Underlying the ironstone are red and white sandy clays, and beneath these water-worn drift and conglomerates, the latter usually occupying the sides and bottoms of the ancient valleys, and containing the tin-bearing deposits. Owing to the enormous denudation this formation has suffered, the overlying clays and ironstones have in places been entirely removed, leaving the stanniferous gravels exposed near the present surface, and therefore easily accessible to the miner. Such is the case at the Elsmore, Stannifer, and other important tin mines.

The granite formation is of special interest, chiefly on account of its tin lodes, and from its having been the original source of the stream tin. There are granites of at least two eruptions, but both are affected by the same system of joints. Quartz veins occasionally several feet thick, as at Rex Tin Mine, Middle Creek, are frequent in the granite. The general strike of these is between E. 5° N. and N.E., while others have a meridional strike. The latter are often much broken by faults. As instances of this, Mr. Wilkinson gives two sketches, one from near the Cope Hardinge Mine the other near the Rex Tin Mine. At the Buchart Tin Mine, next to the Inverell Tin Mine, near Cope's Creek, a quantity of fine lumps of solid tin ore were obtained from the cap of a lode. One of these pieces weighed 57 lbs. The ore is of the black variety, and, excepting a little quartz, is very free from foreign matter. An assay of it by C. Watt, of Sydney, gave 76 per cent. tin. The tin ore at the Bolitho Mine (generally called "Simone's") runs in irregular veins through a felspathic dyke about 18 in. wide, and dipping nearly vertical. Occasionally these veins of ore unite, forming an almost solid mass of ore, and again thin out and are lost for a time. Several large blocks of the veinstone—one weighing nearly 1/2 ton—were raised, the greater part of which consisted of tin ore. A vein of solid ore, 4 in. thick, has been opened in the Boundary Tin Mine. Fluor spar occurs in this hole, and also a greenish yellow steatite clay. A dyke of quartzite granite, bearing E. 15° N., containing tin veins, has been discovered at the Bismarck Tin Mine, south of Cope's Creek. The tin ore is associated with quartz veins, from a mere string to 3 in. thick, and traversing the dyke in various directions, forming a sort of network of veins. The ore is usually crystallised in square prisms, lining the sides of the fissure, with the quartz filling the centre; sometimes, however, the whole vein makes into quartz, with separate tin crystals scattered through it. Some fine crystals of quartz have been obtained from the Albion Tin Mine, Cope's Creek. These crystals are studded on the outside as well as within with black crystals of cassiterite, suggesting that the tin silicate was held in solution, and that they both crystallised from it at the same time. About 2 miles N.E. from Capt. Swinton's station are several small tin lodes, associated with veins of quartz and currite, and traversing in an E.N.E. direction soft granite. Other similar small tin lodes occur in various parts of the Cope's Creek district.

On the Bow yard gulley, between Tiengha and the Grove Station, Messrs. G. & J. T. Trubner and Co., Ludgate Hill, have invented a new mode of generating steam and expanding gases combined, for obtaining motive power; also in de-vapourising steam, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. This new

tin and Hutton have discovered at in lode, which differs from the lodes above described in its having a northerly strike; but this may be only a local variation, as it occurs in a broad belt of euritic granite, in which it may have connection with other lodes. Near the surface this lode is only a few inches thick, but it increases to a width of nearly 1 ft., of almost pure tin ore, at a depth of about 20 ft., where it is broken by a fault or slide. The ore has a loose granular texture, and sometimes occurs disseminated in grains through the enclosing rock, which consists of a whitish currite much broken by joints. For a few inches on each side of the lode the rock shows alternate vertical layers of quartz and felspar. Splendid samples of tin ore, in large crystals of ruby-red, amber, and other colours, have been obtained from the surface soil at the Pride of the Range and Pine Ridge Tin Mines, Lower Cope's Creek. Small nests of the crystals have been found in the granite, but no defined lode.

Perhaps the richest mining area as yet discovered is that of the Elsmore Company, situated about 12 miles east of the boundary of Inverell. It lies on the north-west side of the Macintyre River, and includes a granite range about 250 ft. in height and nearly two miles in length, dipping on all sides (save that towards the river, beyond which the rock extends a considerable distance) beneath basalt. The granite is micaceous, and rendered porphyritic by crystals of white orthoclase, which frequently reach several inches in size; bluish grey oligoclase is also, though sparingly, associated. It is traversed by quartz veins several inches to above a foot in thickness, which contain cassiterite in fine druses, seams, and solitary crystals. Portions of these veins are highly micaceous and represent, in fact, the rock called Gresen, characteristic of tin-ore districts of Saxony and Bohemia. In the tin ore localities of the Beechworth Goldfield, Victoria, this rock occurs also in a similar manner, but the surrounding granite is there very fine grained and highly felspathic (currite), and rarely shows porphyritic texture. Of far greater importance, however, than these veins are dykes of a softer kind of granite, which consists, perhaps, for 75 per cent. of its mass of small senile greenish mica, and the remainder of quartz-felspar being very rarely observable. Through these micaceous dykes cassiterite is not only well distributed in implanted crystals, from the size of a pin's head to above that of a pea, but it occurs also in irregular veins of several inches thickness, and in nests and branches yielding lumps of nearly pure ore up to above 50 lbs. in weight.

Wolfram has been found at several places forming nests in the granite, but not in association with cassiterite. Touching the latter itself, it is mostly of a pitch-black colour, occasionally translucent brown and hyacinth-red, and from some places greenish, with a very pretty play of rays of red and yellow colour through it. Its crystalline form is rather simple as regards pyramidal planes; the prism is generally, however, highly modified. Twins like those from the Schaffhausen field are very abundant, and crystals perfectly developed all round, both twins and simple ones—the latter with 12-sided prism and one pyramid—are not rare amongst the ore washed from the drift. A crushing of over 100 tons of the micaceous rock gave almost 1 per cent. of ore; and from one of the quartz reefs was obtained, and contains, besides tin ore, iron and copper pyrites, green carbonate of copper, and wolfram. The reef is from 2 to 3 ft. thick, and bears about E.N.E. Very large crystals of quartz occur in it, some of which have crystals of tin enclosed within them similar to those previously described from the Albion Mine. The above remarks will also apply to the granite of the adjoining Karaula Tin Mine. All the granites of the district contain abundance of black tourmaline (schori), which chiefly occurs in radiating masses, together with beautiful crystals, often of large size, of smoky quartz, in dense cavities in the rock.

In addition to the interesting physical features observable, the facts which the geology of the district of Inverell reveals have an important economic bearing. In the carboniferous formation the finding of "coal in some abundance" has been predicted. Coal, we doubt, be a valuable acquisition to this tin-mining district. Mr. Wilkinson mentions the discovery of a number of diamonds on the Borah Creek, where he anticipates many more will be found, and their occurrence in various other parts of the district proves that they are pretty widely distributed. There seems but little doubt that they have been derived from the older Tertiary gravels, and this is in agreement with the observations of the late Prof. Thomson and Mr. Norman Taylor on the Cudgewong Diamond Field. For the fullest information, however, on this subject, he refers to the valuable remarks of the Rev. Mr. Clarke, "On the History of the Diamond in Australia and Foreign Countries," in his anniversary address to the Royal Society of New South Wales, May, 1872. As regards the tin bearing resources of this district, its future prospects are, Mr. Wilkinson considers, very auspicious. The amount of tin ore raised during 1872 was about 800 tons. This yield would, doubtless, have been larger but for the wet spring season, and the unsteady working of the mines consequent on the excitement which the tin discoveries created. Should the weather be favourable, the yield during the present year will, he believes, exceed three times that of last; for, in the neighbourhood of Tiengha alone 50 tons of ore have lately been obtained in one week. It is, however, impossible to foretell accurately what quantity of tin ore may be annually raised. The valuable deposits of stream tin which both the recent and old Tertiary formations contain will, doubt, take many years to work out; and those deposits which, at the high price of labour and with the present imperfect appliances for extracting the tin ore, will not now pay to work, will doubtless be developed in the future. The tin lodes as yet discovered have been described as having characters identical with those of the lodes of Cornwall. This fact alone would, it is hoped, encourage the enterprise of the prospectors, and must also give assurance of the permanency and importance of tin mining in the district of Inverell. And seeing that that the district described (that within a radius of 25 miles from Inverell) forms but a small portion of the stanniferous country of New South Wales and Queensland, we may readily conceive the future magnitude which the tin mining industry in these colonies is destined to attain; indeed, the annual yield from the Australian tin mine is, even at the present time, about equal to half that of all the old tin mining countries combined.

The sketches and sections which accompany the report add much to its interest, and cannot fail to be of great utility to those undertaking the development of the deposits. Mr. Wilkinson has evidently bestowed great care upon his survey wherein to base his report; and if the observations he has recorded be carefully attended to not only will the tin deposits be made to contribute largely to the wealth of the colony, but the diamonds, sapphires, and precious stones, which appear to be moderately abundant, will not, as hitherto, remain neglected.

COPPER ORES.

Date.	Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.

<tbl_r cells

HARTEPOOL IRONWORKS,

HARTEPOOL, February 21st, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO NOTIFY that, in consequence of ill-health, Mr. JOHN BOYD has RELINQUISHED their AGENCY, and that they have TRANSFERRED the SAME to MESSRS. G. BAILEY TOMS AND CO., 7A, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C., whom they have appointed SOLE AGENTS, and to whom all applications for Railway Bar Iron should in future be addressed in order to receive prompt attention.

THOS. RICHARDSON AND SONS.

TO DIRECTORS OF MINING COMPANIES, AND PROMOTERS.

AFIRM OF POSITION, in the heart of the City of London, having considerable experience in the Management of Companies, are prepared to UNDERTAKE the entire SECRETARIAL DUTIES of one good company, and find the use of offices, clerks, &c., for a fixed inclusive annual charge. This is a favourable opportunity for an established company desirous of reducing its expenses, or for a new company starting upon an economical scale.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 AND 1867.

THE NORTH TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that ALL PERSONS having ANY DEBT, CLAIM, or DEMAND against the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are hereby required to SEND IN THE PARTICULARS of the SAME to me, FREDERICK ROBERT AUGUSTUS FRANKLYN, of 18, Austin-friars, London, E.C., the Liquidator appointed by the said company, on or before Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1874; and, in default thereof, they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts, claims, and demands are proved.

F. R. A. FRANKLYN, Liquidator.

Dated the 20th day of February, 1874.

TO INVESTORS.

TWO SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES SUCH AS ARE SELDOM MET WITH—the one, a COTTON SPINNING CONCERN, ready for IMMEDIATE WORKING, and stocked with the most VALUABLE MACHINERY, principally new—the other, a LARGE IRONMONGERY BUSINESS, at present and for the past 22 years in ACTIVE TRADE, and which has always realised very large profits—**ARE NOW OFFERING.**

Bona fide investors only are invited to apply for interests therein. Adventitious investors, speculating with the object of receiving promotion money, will not be treated with.

Those only who desire to secure a permanent income on a moderate investment, need apply personally, or address by letter—

MR. HALLAS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 32, FAULKNER STREET, MANCHESTER,

Who will furnish the fullest information, and to probable investors furnish letters of introduction to view the properties.

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NEW PERFECT FLANGE RAILS, 40, 60, 72, 74, and 75½ lbs. per yard; also, SLIGHTLY DEFECTIVE FLANGE RAILS, 40, 50, 72, and 74 lbs. per yard.

For particulars and prices apply to W. G. FOSSICK, 6, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

RAILS FOR SALE, in great variety of sections (perfect, slightly defective, and second-hand), 14 to 82 lbs. per yard. Also CHAIRS and the other NECESSARY FITTINGS.

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MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. HAVE FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of different sizes; BOILERS from 6 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES; and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c.

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FOR SALE (ready for delivery), an 18-horse power and a 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, fitted with link motion, reversing gear, &c.

A 35-horse power PORTABLE MINING ENGINE is in a forward state, and can be supplied in three weeks.

WINDING DRUMS and GEAR in stock, and to order on short notice.

Also, ORDINARY PORTABLES of all sizes, VERTICAL ENGINES, MORTAR MILLS, SAW TABLES, &c., on advantageous terms.

Several good SECONDHAND PORTABLE ENGINES FOR SALE.

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

BURROW AND BUTSON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES OF THIS COMPANY have been REMOVED to 10, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI, W.C., and that Mr. HENRY VON USTER, F.G.S. (the company's consulting mining engineer), has been APPOINTED the SECRETARY of this company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. W. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.

THE MALPASO GOLD WASHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Malpaso Gold Washing Company (Limited) will be HELD at these offices on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at One o'clock, at which the following Resolution will be proposed, in pursuance of the 3rd section of the company's Articles of Association:—

"That the nominal capital of the company be increased to £40,000, by the further issue of 10,000 shares of £1 each; that the said 10,000 shares shall be preference shares, and shall be entitled to a preferential dividend of 10 per cent. over and above all dividends paid on the ordinary shares—that is to say, 10 per cent. out of the net profits available for dividend will be paid upon the preference shares in the first instance, in proportion to the amount paid up on such shares, and the balance of net profits available for dividend after payment of such preference dividend will be divided between the ordinary and preference shares, in proportion to the amount paid up on such shares without distinction, and if all such shares stood on the same footing, and that such preference shares shall become at rank solely as ordinary shares so soon as there shall have been paid thereon dividends, including both preference and ordinary, to the amount paid up on such shares."

By order, SYDNEY A. COBBETT, Secretary.

1, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., 10th February, 1874.

MESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS, BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

MESSRS. GROSVENOR AND CO., SHAREBROKERS, 28, PORTLAND STREET, MANCHESTER, beg to inform their clients and the public in general that they have for sale a few shares in each of several most promising Progressive Mines, which they fearlessly assert will shortly return to investors enormous profits on a small outlay and at a nominal risk.

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ONE LEAD ditto.

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Mold, Dec. 22, 1873.

MRS. J. HODGE, having had thirty-five years' PRACTICAL MINING, offers his ADVICE to CAPITALISTS, INTENDING PURCHASERS, or SELLERS.

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MRS. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 60, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

MRS. J. S. MERRRY, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST SWANSEA.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL KITTY (LEELANT) MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Friday, the 6th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or, in default thereof, they WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Truro, the 16th day of February, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST DRAKE WALLS MINING COMPANY.—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY, who have not received notice from the Registrar of the said Court that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby required to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS OR CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Saturday, the 7th day of March next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon; or, in default thereof, they WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such proof. And for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person, or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons) they are to send affidavits of their several debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court, at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or any Commissioner of one of the Superior Courts lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Truro, the 17th day of February, 1874.

MONDAY, MARCH 2ND, 1874, AT ONE P.M.

JOHN THOMAS, Auctioneer, of Redruth, has been favoured with instructions TO SELL, AT PUBLIC AUCTION (subject to such conditions as will then and there be read), at Boscorelle Account-house, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, on Monday, the 2nd of March, at One P.M.,

LOT I.

THE WHEAL CALL PART OF THE WHEAL CUNNING UNITED MINES (as a going concern).

The MACHINERY and MATERIALS on this lot are as follows:—ONE 37 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 7 ft. stroke, equal beam, with ONE 8-ton BOILER; shaft tackle, complete; balance bob.

26 ft. 7 in. pumps, 90 fms. 9 in. wood rods, rod plates, and bolts.

22 ft. 4 in. ditto, 180 fms. diagonal skip road.

19 in. H and top doorpiece, 90 fms. skip road.

18 in. ditto, 100 fms. ladders.

16 in. ditto, 4 skips, Smiths' tools, miners' tools, &c.

120 fms. 1½ in. round iron rods.

LOT II.

THE HIGHER BOSCORELLE OF THE ABOVE MINES (as a going concern).

The MACHINERY and MATERIALS on this lot are as follows:—ONE 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. by 7 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS, of 8 tons and 6 tons respectively.

ONE 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS, 16 tons, with tin under the stamping and tin levelling.

Two fly wheels; 2 wrought shafts; 2 driving wheels; 32 lifters; 32 heads and bottoms; 32 tongues.

ONE 20 in. double acting WINDING ENGINE, with fly wheel, cage, crown and spur wheel, plumber blocks, &c.

140 fms. 2 in. round iron rods.

3 balance bobs, complete.

60 fms. 1 in. round iron rods.

70 fms. bridge rails.

100 fms. train bars, 2½ by ½ in.

46 ft. 8 in. pumps, 2 shaft tackles.

20 ft. 9 in. ditto, 300 fms. 4 in. wire rope.

30 ft. 9 in. ditto, Drying tube.

90 fms. 6 and 6 in. wood rods.

Rod plates and bolts.

18 in. H and top doorpiece.

1 ft. 7 in. ditto, 2 angle bobs.

1 ft. 6 in. ditto, 5 plunger poles, complete.

To view the same, and for further particulars, apply to RICHARD BOYNS, Esq., Boscombe House, St. Just; or to the Auctioneer, at his offices, West End, Redruth. Dated February 17th, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

EAST PHENIX MINE, LINKINHORNE.

MESSRS. WISE AND SHORT are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at East Phenix Mine, in the parish of Linkinhorne, Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1874, the WHOLE OF THE MACHINERY, MINING MATERIALS, AND PLANT

on the above Mine, comprising—

ONE 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam, with ONE BOILER, crab winch, and first piece main rod.

ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, drawing cage, and ONE BOILER, complete.

1 cast iron balance bob, with hanging rod.

36 heads stamps, with stands, frames, lifters, &c.

16 ft. 9 in. shears, sheaves, blocks, &c.

12 ft. 12 in. pumps, with bottoms, complete.

40 in. 11 in. ditto, 10 in. ditto, 50 in. ditto, 60 fms. 12 in. main rod, with strapping plates.

90 fms. 9 in. ditto, Bucket rods, setoffs, &c.

1 angle bob, with wrought iron gudgeons, pins, straps, saddles, and braces.

180 fms. 9 in. galvanised iron air pipes.

And various other articles too numerous to mention.

Catalogues may be obtained of Mr. W. LANGDON, Northumberland Foundry, Launceston; or of the Auctioneers at Launceston.

For viewing the above, apply on the Mine, which is situated near Upton Cross, and adjoins the highway there.

ECONOMICAL STEAM POWER.

GENERAL ENGINE & BOILER COY.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION AT 8, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.



T. A. WARRINGTON.

CO-PATENTEE OF "THE POWER-JUMPER,"

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENT FOR

THE "KAINOTOMON" ROCK DRILL,

FOR SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY, AND EFFICIENCY UNEQUALLED; AND

ANDRE'S PATENT HYDRAULIC MINING PUMP,

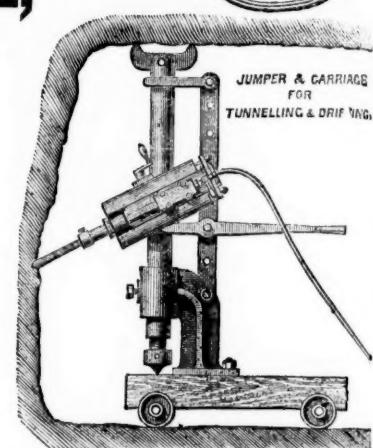
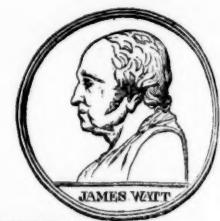


Both these Machines were awarded the FIRST-CLASS MEDAL at the Royal Cornwall Society's Exhibition, 1873.

ENGINEER, AND CONTRACTOR FOR

MINING MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Rock Drills, Coal Cutters, Air Compressors, Winding and Pumping Machinery, Steam Boilers, Stone Breakers, Quartz Crushers, Stamps, &c.



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DIAMOND FUEL COMPANY (LIMITED),
FOR PRODUCING SOLID FUEL FROM COAL OR COKE DUST.

THIS COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT in the UNITED KINGDOM. By being able to dispense with the costly processes employed in the manufacture of existing patent fuels, and producing an article free from their defects, this company believe their fuel, when generally known, must supersede all other patent fuels. By its employment the owners of Anthracite Collieries may utilise the small, which has been hitherto wasted. The proprietors of Gas Works may by its use bind together and use over again their coke breeze. Application to be made to the SECRETARY, at the office of the company,—

23, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C.

HUNTRISS AND SWINBURNE'S
PATENT STEAM
JET GAS EXHAUST AND PROPELLER.

THE PATENTEES beg respectfully to CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MINING ENGINEERS, COLLIERY ENGINEERS, and OTHERS to their NEW and IMPROVED METHOD of PROPELLING GASES, by means of an infinitesimally small Steam Jet, to Pit bottoms, to light up Hangings on Main Roads, Stables, Underground Engines, or any other places where gas-lights are required at considerable depths below the level of the gasometers, which do not require weighting. The system, from its extreme simplicity, non-liability to disarrangement, cheapness of construction, and thorough efficiency, renders it superior to all hitherto tried systems of obtaining cheap and good lights underground, and they invite attention to their apparatus, working daily at the principal collieries in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, South Staffordshire, &c. For particulars, terms, &c., apply to—

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GAS ENGINEERS AND SOLE AGENTS,
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THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER
Offices, Westgate road, Newcastle upon Tyne; 56, Howard street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

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TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE
MANUFACTURERS,
LONG LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON
Prize Medals, 1851, 1855, 1862, for
MILL BANDS, HOSE, AND LEATHER FOR MACHINERY PURPOSES.

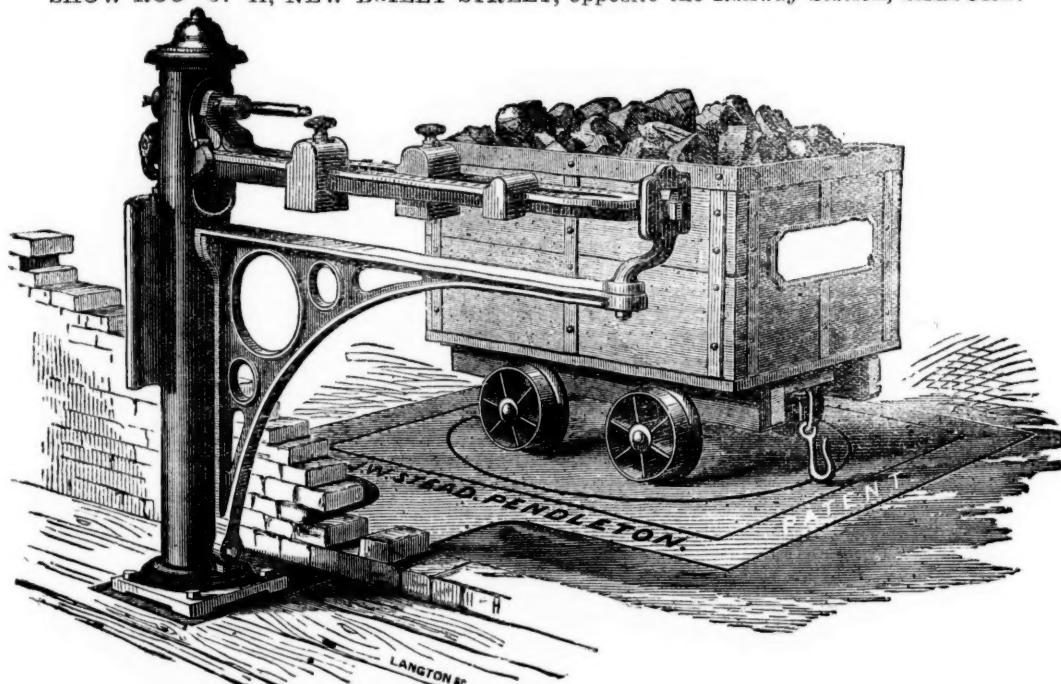
Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, Fleet-street, London
NEW GUIDE TO THE IRON TRADE. By JAMES ROSE (reprinting). Price 8s. 6d.; by post, 9s.
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J. G. CRANSTON begs to announce that he is now prepared to supply the above machine, for which he has recently secured Letters Patent.

The "CRANSTON" ROCK DRILL is already in successful operation in several Mines in the North of England.

STEAM BOILERS, AIR COMPRESSORS, and all other MINING MACHINERY supplied.

For prices, estimates, and other particulars, apply to—

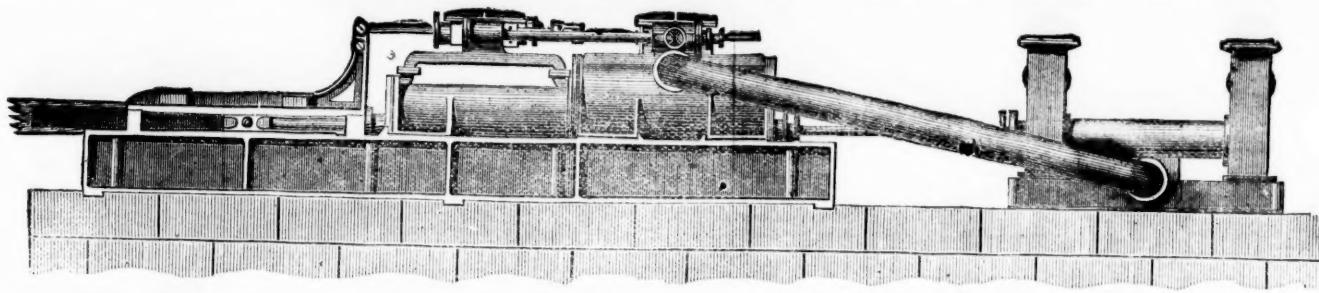
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SECOND-HAND RAILS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY, COLLIERY, AND CONTRACTORS' PLANT
ALWAYS ON HAND.

HATHORN, DAVIS, CAMPBELL, AND DAVEY,

MAKERS OF
THE COMPOUND DIFFERENTIAL EXPANSIVE PUMPING ENGINE DAVEY'S PATENT.



Also, Single-cylinder Condensing Differential PUMPING ENGINES; Steam Pumps, of various kinds; Hydraulic Pumps, for dip workings; Winding Engines; Compound Rotative Engines; the Separate Condenser; High and Low Pressure Steam Boilers, &c.

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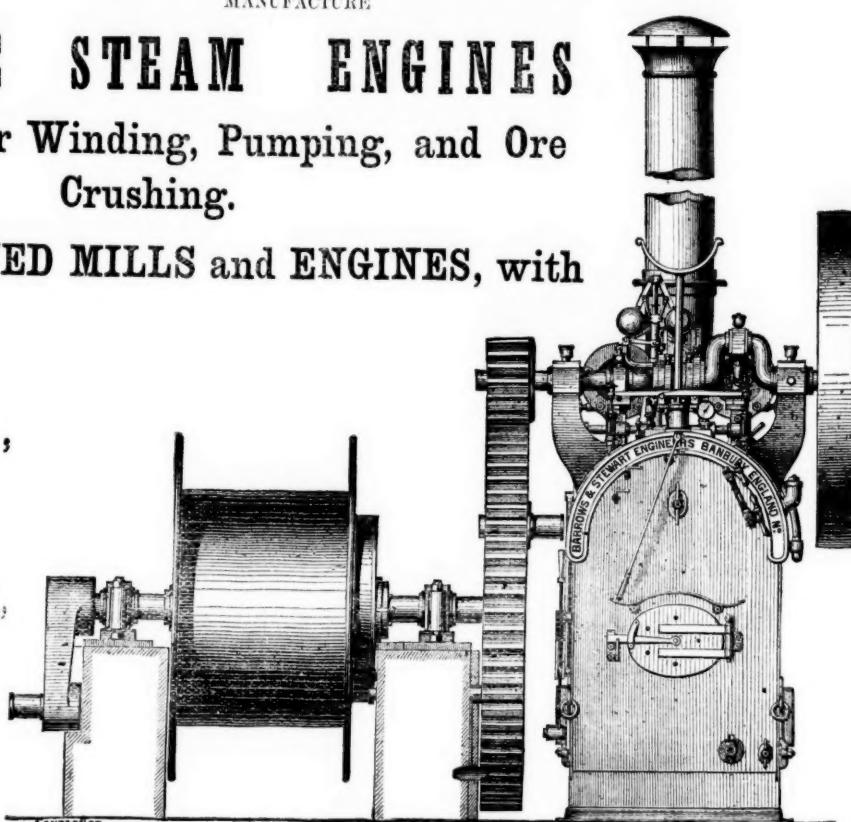
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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES

With Gear for Winding, Pumping, and Ore
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Also, COMBINED MILLS and ENGINES, with
or without

BOILERS,
for Grinding
Cinders, Sand,
Mortar, &c.



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BRATTICE CLOTH!!!

PERFECTLY AIR-TIGHT AND ANTI-ROT PROOF.

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MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

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INVESTMENTS IN MINES ARRANGED FOR CAPITALISTS.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for upwards of 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1842, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS, they are enabled to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with the mining interest.

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Among the great complaints of metalliferous miners of late, has been the high prices of Coal and Iron; thus dividends in Copper and Tin Mines have been gradually declining, many Collieries and Ironworks have been paying 20, 30, and even 60 per cent.; and in consequence of this, MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS have had several inquiries from clients for prices and particulars of the best investments in both classes, and they are collecting information which they hope to publish from time to time, and will be glad if Secretaries and Managers will furnish them with the same kind of information that Purasers and Secretaries of Metallic Mines have so freely done during the last 30 years. In the meantime they will be ready to deal at Market prices, in any or all of them.

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To secure an early copy subscribers are requested to forward their application as early as possible. Only a limited number will be issued.

MINING PROSPECTUSES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES should be inserted in the BARNSTAPLE TIMES, published every Tuesday, and in the DEVON POST, published every Saturday, as these papers circulate largely throughout Devon and Cornwall, where many thousands of investors reside. Legal and Public Companies' advertisements, 5d. a line, each insertion; Trade and Auctions, 4d. a line; Wanteds, &c., 20 words, 1s. Published by J. B. JONES, Bideport-street, Barnstaple, Devon to whom all orders, by post or telegraph, should be sent.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	—	11 16 8.	0 5 0	Oct. 1873
20000 Allt-y-Crib, t, Talybont*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 6 0.	0 6	Feb. 1873
30000 Bampfylde, c, i, mn., Devon*	1 0 0	—	5 5 1/4	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	June 1873
5500 Blaen Caethan, s-l, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	2 1/2	—	0 10 9.	0 2 0.	—
18000 Boscastle Downs, t, c, St. Just*	3 0 0	—	1 1/2	—	0 5 6.	0 2 0.	Oct. 1871
200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just	115 5 0	65	60 65	610 15 5	5 0	0 2 0.	Oct. 1871
500 Brooklyon, s-l, (£25000 Deb. B. & P. co.)	100 0 0	—	—	—	110 0 0.	2 0	Jan. 1872
4000 Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	16 0 0	—	—	—	110 0 0.	2 0	Jan. 1872
3349 Cargill, s-l, Newlyn	4 16 11	1	3/4 1	4 16 3.	0 12 6.	0 6	Oct. 1872
6400 Cashwell, t, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	—	1 4 0.	0 4	Aug. 1872
7500 Castle-an-Dinas, t, St. Columb*	2 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0.	0 2	July 1873
1000 Carn Brea, t, Illogan	35 0 0	56	40 45	308 0 0	0 1 0.	0 0	Feb. 1874
6000 Cath, & Jane, t, Penrhynedendreath	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 7 6.	0 6	June 1873
2450 Cook's Kitchen, t, Illogan	20 4 9	9	8 9	11 17 0.	0 7 0.	0 6	Jan. 1873
10240 Devon G. Consols, t, Tavistock*	0 12 0	—	1 1/2	116 10 0.	0 12 0.	0 5	May 1872
4296 Dolcoath, t, Camborne	10 14 10	46	44 46	104 4 2.	0 12 6.	0 6	Jan. 1874
10000 East Balleswidden, t, Sancreed*	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	13 1/2	0 2 11 0.	0 5	Feb. 1874
8144 East Caradon, c, St. Cleer*	2 14 6	1	3/4 3/4	218 19 0.	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	Oct. 1872
300 East Darren, t, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	218 10 0.	0 1 0.	0 0	Jan. 1874
6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan	0 9 9	9	8 6 7/4	13 11 3.	0 2 6.	0 5	May 1873
5000 Exmouth, s-l, Christow	0 7 6	—	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	May 1873
2800 Foxdale, t, Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	—	80 15 0.	0 10 0.	Sept. 1872
5000 Killaloe, t, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 11 3.	0 6 0.	Mar. 1873
40000 Glasgow Carr., c ^(30,000 £1 p.) , 10,000 15s. p.)	—	—	1 1/2 1/2	0 4 10 0.	0 1 0.	0 0	Sept. 1873
15000 Great Laxey, t, Isle of Man*	4 0 0	—	13 1/2	12 13	16 11 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1873
25000 Great West Van., t, Cardigan*	2 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Sept. 1873
5008 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston	40 5 0	—	1 1/2	15 19 6.	0 2 6.	0 6	June 1872
6400 Green Hurth, t, Durham*	0 6 0	—	6	1 4 0.	0 4	0 0	Nov. 1873
1024 Herdfoot, t, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	—	4 4/4	62 5 0.	0 15 0.	0 5	Oct. 1872
18000 Hington Downs, c, Calstock* (21 sh.)	—	—	1 1/2	4 3 0.	0 5 0.	0 5	Dec. 1872
25000 Killaloe, t, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	3/4 3/4	0 3 11 3.	0 6 0.	0 6	Mar. 1873
40000 Lisburne, t, Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	561 10 0.	0 1 0.	0 0	Jan. 1874
5120 Lovell, t, Wendron	0 10 0	—	—	0 17 6.	0 1 0.	0 6	Jan. 1874
6000 Minera Mining Co., t, Wrexham*	5 0 0	—	35	30 32 1/2	63 5 8.	0 4 0.	Oct. 1873
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, c, c, i*	7 0 0	—	6 1/2	53 1/2	0 8 0.	0 3 0.	July 1872
12000 North Hendre, t, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 12 6.	0 0 0.	2 0 0.	Jan. 1874
2000 North Levant, t, St. Just	10 17 0	—	—	4 13 0.	0 12 0.	0 0	Sept. 1873
27000 Old Treburchett, t, s-l, ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	0 9 0.	0 9 0.	0 9	Feb. 1874
9000 Old Treburchett, t, s-l, 10 per cent. pref.	0 10 0	—	1 1/2	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 9	Feb. 1874
5694 Ped-an-drea, t, Redruth	8 2 0	—	2 2 2/4	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	0 5	Nov. 1871
5000 Penhale, t, St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	2 2 2/4	3 2 0.	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1874
50000 Penstrithul, t, c, Gwennap*	2 0 0	—	7/4 7/4	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1873
6000 Phoenix, t, c, Linkinhorne	4 3 4	—	5/2 4 1/2	39 19 10.	0 4 0.	0 0	Nov. 1872
1772 Polberro, t, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 6.	0 5 0.	0 5	Mar. 1872
18000 Prince Patrick, s-l, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0.	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1874
1120 Providence, t, Llanbadarn (last call Dec. '73)	12 18 7	8	5 1/2 6 1/2	104 12 6.	0 10 0.	0 0	Sept. 1872
12000 Roman Gravels, t, Salop*	7 10 0	—	15 1/2 16 1/2	3 5 0.	0 8 6.	0 6	Dec. 1873
10000 Sheldon, t, St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Feb. 1872
6000 Slimeford Dressing, t, Calstock*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Sept. 1872
512 South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	80	80 82 1/2	712 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1874
5000 South Corn Brea, t, Illogan	1 17 6	3	2 1/2 2 1/2	10 10 0.	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	July 1872
6000 South Darren, t, Cardigan*	3 6 6	—	—	1 1 6.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Nov. 1870
242 Spearne Moor, t, St. Just	38 17 9	—	—	17 5 0.	0 10 0.	0 6 0.	June 1872
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, t*	3 10 0	—	—	0 9 0.	0 4 0.	0 0	Nov. 1871
12000 Tankerville, t, Balston*	6 0 0	—	9 1/2	3 8 0.	0 6 0.	0 6	Feb. 1873
25000 Terras, t, St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	—	0 3 0.	0 1 0.	0 6	Oct. 1872
6000 Tincroft, t, c, Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	37 1/2	32 34	46 18 6.	0 15 0.	Feb. 1874
40000 Trumpet Consols, t, Helston	5 15 0	—	4 1/2 4 1/2	9 11 0.	0 10 0.	0 0	Nov. 1872
15000 Van, t, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	35	30 35	11 17 0.	0 15 0.	0 5 0.	Dec. 1873
30000 W. Chiverton, t, Perranzabuloe*	10 0 0	—	6 1/2	52 10 0.	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	June 1873
2048 West Wheat Frances, t, Illogan	27 3 9	11	7 1/2 8 1/2	3 12 6.	0 5 0.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1872
512 Wheat Basset, t, Illogan	5 2 6	22	20 21	638 10 0.	1 10 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1872
4205 Wheat Kitty, t, St. Agnes	5 4 6	9 1/2 9	8 2 2	8 2 2	3 0 0.	0 10 0.	May 1873
896 Wheat Margaret, t, Uny Lelant	13 17 8	2	2 2	7 2 2	8 2 2	3 0 0.	Oct. 1872
10000 Wheat Mary, t, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873
1024 Wheat Mary Ann, t, M. de Benoit*	10 0 0	—	1 1/2	74 5 6.	0 2 6.	0 2 6.	June 1873
80 Wheat Owles, t, St. Just	70 0 0	160	150 160	522 10 0.	4 0 0.	0 0	Aug. 1872
12000 Wheat Russell, t, Camborne	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	June 1871
1356 Wheat Camborne, t, Camborne	73 0 0	20	14 15	256 5 0.	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Oct. 1873
15000 Wheat Tregoss, t, Roche	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	Jan. 1873
10000 Wheat Whisper, t, c, Leggern*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	May 1873
25000 Wicklow, c, sul, t, Wicklow	2 10 0	3	3 1/2 4 1/2	52 9 0.	0 2 6.	0 2 6.	Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
35000 Alamillos, t, Spain*	2 0 0	—	2 1/2 1/2	1 1 0.	0 2 6.
30000 Almada and Trito Consol., s-l*	1 0 0	—	3/4 1	0 4 3.	0 1 0.
20000 Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	—	1 1/2 1/2	0 11 6.	0 2 0.
10000 Battle Mountain*, c, (6240 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.
15000 Birdseye Creek, g, California*	4 0 0	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 9 0.	0 2 0.
600					